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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1870. NO. 209.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

TARIFF BILL NOT TO BE PASSED.

The House Showing a Disposition to Go to Work in Earnest—Schenck's Bill to Reduce Taxation Favorably Received—The Feeling in the Senate as to Land Grants—Congressional Campaign Committee—Appropriation for Wilberforce University—The Freedmen's Bureau Investigation, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1870.

The Tariff Bill will not be Passed.

The contest upon the floor to-day between Schenck and Dawes made it quite apparent that the tariff bill will not be passed at the present session. After considerable debate, Mr. Schenck declared his belief that no action could be had in the Senate till next winter. The temper of the House in the matter was such as made it seem pretty certain that the bill would have been laid by to-day unless concessions had been made to Mr. Dawes's wishes in regard to the appropriation bill. Nothing has so fixed the attention of the House for a long time, as his statement concerning the condition of his principal bills, coupled with the facts that the fiscal year would close in six weeks, and the Government then, in its disbursements, would be without funds. There has been great impatience manifested at Mr. Dawes spoke to get at the heavy work which remains to be done.

Reduction of Taxation.

The bill reported by Mr. Schenck to reduce taxation, was received with general favor, and the chances are that it will be pushed through rapidly at the commencement.

Equalization of Bounties.

The House Military Committee have agreed to the bill equalizing bounties, which has already passed the Senate. It provides that all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States for three years, between the 4th day of May and the 22d day of July, 1861, and who were honorably discharged, before serving two years, by reason of disability contracted in the service, and who have received one hundred dollars bounty, and that the widow, children or father and mother, in the order of kindred mentioned, of soldier enlisted for a less period than one year, and who was killed in battle or died from any cause entitled to receive the same bounties as have been provided by law where the soldier enlisted for two years.

Land Grants.

The debate in the Senate to-day on the grant of land to a railroad in Minnesota in passage showed a disposition to modify some of the positions taken in the votes on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. The grant calls for about a million and a quarter of acres, but settlers are more fully provided for than on any previous bill. Though the Senate failed to come up to the House position to sell actual settlers at the prices which will average two dollars and a half per acre, the vote on this proposition was nearly a party one, the majority being which is a gain of about eight votes over the same amendments to the Northern Pacific bill.

Judge Fisher Left Off.

Took his seat in the Supreme Court of the District to-day, and began the criminal term where Judge Fisher left off. As the results of the work, he announced two years in penitentiary and five or six for misdemeanor.

Claim Rejected.

The House Committee on Appropriations today rejected a proposition to pay William and Mary's College for damages inflicted by our troops during the war.

Congressional Campaign Committee.

At the joint caucus of Republicans of the Senate and House to-night, Mr. Hamlin was chosen chairman, Senator Chandler of Michigan, Secretaries. The sole object was to provide for the organization of the usual Congressional Campaign Committee. It was stated that the delegation from each State should choose one member within a week, and these latter then meet and select an Executive Committee.

Money for Wilberforce University.

The House Committee on Appropriations today agreed to a bill authorizing the payment of $50,000 to Wilberforce University, Ohio, out of the balance in the hands of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Howard Investigation

Was continued to-day. Extracts from the record of the Board of Commissioners, lately, previously called for, were submitted, showing that the regular salary, as President, had been voted to General Howard; that he had made a proposition to purchase a tract of five or six acres of university land on account of himself and others at less than the minimum price as a private transaction; that plans and specifications for buildings were ready and bids received before the Commissioners. Mr. L. Eaton, Treasurer of the Block Company, testified that General Howard sold part of the stock to two officers of the Bureau at the time, which appears to be two weeks before the contract and the buildings were signed, and that subsequently the company bought at the rent. He could not remember that anything had ever been paid for it. He was one of those of the Block company who bought a lot near the navy yard bridge of Howard. It had been graded down after the purchase, and the company had paid nothing. He did not know what Howard had defrayed the expense. Eaton is to appear again to-morrow, with a portion of the papers of the Freedmen's Bank.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1870.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Boutwell was before the Committee today, explaining his four-per-cent. clause in the funding bill. The Committee spent much time on Sunday in considering financial matters.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

A Catholic priest at Alton, Illinois, has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury a check for three hundred dollars, and requests that the receipt be sent to the Right Rev. T. J. Bittes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nashville, the writer also requests that no questions be asked in regard concerning the money, as he is only permitted to say it belongs to the United States Treasury. An old soldier at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, forwards fifteen dollars "conscience money" which he says belongs to the Quartermaster's Department.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The House Committee on Military Affairs agreed to report a bill for the equalization of bounties, which gives $8 33 per month to each soldier for every month of service, regulating the amount of bounties previously received under former acts of Congress.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated P. B. Hawkins for Postmaster at Bowling Green, Ky., F. Philip Jacobus, United States Attorney for the Southern District, of Mississippi.

RED CLOUD.

A telegram from Governor Campbell, of Wyoming, announces that Red Cloud and party would arrive at Fort Fetterman on the fifteenth, *en route* for this city. General Smith leaves Washington to-night, and it is probable that Red Cloud and party will be here in about a week.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Brevet Major Generals P. St. George Cooke and E. O. C. Ord have been assigned to duty according to their brevet rank.

CABINET MEETING.

There has been a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day, lasting over two hours. It is not supposed that any matters of unusual importance were under consideration.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

A number of changes have been made by Secretary Boutwell, thoroughly reorganizing the special agent list. Special agents are established in Texas under the supervision of Henry S. Martin, with headquarters at Brownsville. The Department intends to make a strong effort to break up illicit trade along the Rio Grande.

SUITS AGAINST REVENUE COLLECTORS.

Suits are being prepared against ex-collectors of internal revenue who are in arrears, the estimated total of which is $3,000,000.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed John F. Appleton as Judge of the United States District Court of Eastern Texas.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENSES REDUCED.

By the order of Secretary Belknap discharging employees and ordering sales of surplus property, the expenses of the War Department are reduced $1,389,973.

THE STEUBEN MONUMENT.

The Germans of this District laid the corner stone of the Steuben monument in Schutzen Park this afternoon. President Grant, Secretaries Belknap, Robeson and Cresswell, Gen. Sherman, Senator Schurz, Governor Shepherd, several representatives of Congress, Senator Schurz and Representative De Geur, of Texas, made speeches.

MANSFIELD, O.

Manufactures and Wholesale Business—Pastor to be Installed—Sabbath School Union—Burglary—Crop Prospects.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., May 16, 1870.

According to the returns made to the Assessor's office of the eighth ward, the manufacturing business of Mansfield for the year ending March 31, was as follows: Aultman & Taylor, $219,741; Blymer, Day & Co., $148,174; Mansfield Machine Works, $125,000, for the year ending April 30, the wholesale business foots up as follows: F. B. Orr, hardware, $89,899; Remy, Hedges & Walter, groceries and liquor, $230,322; Reed, Jones & Co., boots and shoes, $239,328; John G. Spencer, boots and shoes, $129,242; J. L. Reed & Bro., books and stationery, $119,347; Burgess, Wood & Wetter, dry goods, $378,858; F. & J. Black, retail dry goods, $79,477; E. P. Crane & Co., groceries, eleven months, $187,000; Tracy & Avery, grocers, eleven months, $283,-

Rev. J. Fairfield, pastor of the First Congregational Church, will be installed on Thursday evening next.

The Richland county Sabbath School Union convenes a two days' session to-morrow at Shelleville.

Yesterday morning early, at Loudville, a burglar entered the house of Judge Stewart, but was frightened off before securing any plunder, with the exception of a good watch. No arrests.

There are good prospects of fair crops of fruit. Late frosts do not interfere. The spring has been very favorable for farmers, and a large breadth of ground has been sown and planted, and work is still going on. The wheat crop will fall a little short on account of winter killing.

Use Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz's, formerly B. A. Fahnestock & Co.'s) pure white lead, it cannot be excelled. TTuS*

EXPLOSION.

Explosion of Shells at Watertown Arsenal—Two Buildings Demolished—No Lives Lost.

BOSTON, May 16.—Two buildings connected with the Watertown Arsenal were blown to atoms yesterday afternoon by the accidental explosion of a large quantity of shells and other war munitions. The explosion occurred at two o'clock in the shell house, and was caused by the intense heat drawn from the sun through a circular skylight, which operated similar to a sun glass. No workmen were present, otherwise the loss of life would have been fearful. The explosion was distinctly heard nearly a dozen miles in all directions. Large crowds gathered to the scene of the accident. Through their exertions and those of the firemen the flames were kept from communicating with the magazine. If it had ignited, the destruction to life and property would have been almost impossible to contemplate.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Troops have been sent to various points along the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to protect the working parties.

Gov. Hoffman has finally vetoed the Arcade railroad bill, giving thirteen reasons therefor.

Thomas McGee seized a tray of diamond rings in the store of P. & J. Sadler & Sons, Baltimore, Saturday evening, and ran off with them. He was arrested and the jewels recovered.

George H. Chambers, of Detroit, aged sixty, committed suicide on Sunday. Cause, temporary insanity.

Francis Wagner was to have been married at Bay City, Michigan, at two o'clock, Saturday. His courage failed him, and he shot himself at half past one.

A Cincinnati mechanic fought a prize fight with a rough near that city Sunday afternoon. The rough was whipped in six rounds.

The Cincinnati School Board have decided that there is no necessity for a division of the school fund to pay teachers for orphan asylums.

A large number of Mormons left New York for Utah Sunday. They are Southerners of the lower classes.

The steamship City of London has arrived at New York.

The Coroners jury, at St. Louis, yesterday afternoon, rendered a verdict that the collision near Eureka last Thursday morning was caused by the disobedience of orders and culpable negligence of Wm. Odor, conductor, and Joseph Treacy, engineer, of the extra freight train, in running said train at least fifteen minutes behind the time given them through the conductor of the train of passengers having been issued for the arrest of Tracy, but so far he has eluded the officers.

Fifty young ladies of Wells College, Auburn, N. Y., called on ex-Secretary Seward yesterday, it being the occasion of his sixty-ninth birthday, and he made a brief speech to them, telling the young ladies that they could follow the instruction to be conducted by women alone.

Further particulars of the lacrosse disaster give the number probably lost as four. The total loss to the railroad company is about $200,000, partially insured. The War Eagle was valued at $80,000, on which there was no insurance.

A State Temperance Convention will be held at Auburn, Maine, on the 17th of June, to consider the subject of prohibitory legislation.

The Methodist Conference at Memphis, Tenn., adopted resolutions extending fraternal feelings to the Methodist Protestant Conference now in session at Nashville.

At eleven o'clock last night a fire was raging in Hamburg, Iowa, with a high wind, and a prospect that most of the town would be destroyed.

An unknown man jumped from an Eastern bound train near Sidney, Nebraska, Sunday night, and received such injuries as will prove fatal.

The net result of the Indian raid on the Kansas Pacific Railroad on Saturday was twenty white men killed and quite a number wounded, and a large number of mules and cattle captured. A party of army has been sent in pursuit of our red brethren.

Grand Sire Farnsworth leaves San Francisco to-day for Idaho.

The crops in California are reported unfavorable.

A bill prohibiting the intermarriage of white and colored persons is on its first reading in the Tennessee Senate.

J. D. Webster, several years fast freight agent of the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, at Dwight, Ill., purposely shot himself through the breast yesterday, and is not expected to live. Cause, domestic infelicities.

The Indians from Whetstone Agency murdered two men Sunday evening, one boy on the 7th, killing a boy ten years old, capturing a girl of eleven and shot their mother, who is now reported recovering.

The result of the vote of the suburbs of Cincinnati yesterday, on annexation, was a majority of forty-two. This adds five new districts to the city. The opponents of the measure threaten to contest the election.

Nesmith, the pugilistic President of the Mound, Cincinnati, Base Ball Club, whose club was deposed last night by the Board of Directors.

The *cause celebre* of Amanda Craig, of Cincinnati, vs. Elisha Sprague, of Chicago, for breach of promise, decided in favor of the plaintiff about a year ago, is to be repeated in the Supreme Court of Ohio. The first trial mist Miss Craig got a verdict of $100,000.

Signor Rossi, an Italian portrait painter of Cincinnati, attempted to replenish a coal oil lamp in a room while burning. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

How Sheridan Went to See His Kide.

During the late meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac in this city, Mr. Pugh, the enterprising manager of poets, lecturers and artists, tendered to a number of the assembled heroes an invitation to visit the exhibition of Sheridan's Ride, at the Academy of Fine Arts. Most of them soon stood among the crowd of visitors before the celebrated picture, but Sheridan himself was too modest to look at his own picture at a time when hundreds of his follow-countrymen were discussing both the painting and the man. But he would not leave the city without seeing the painting few persons could do that—and he, therefore, went alone and early in the morning to look. What Mr. Buchanan Read's idea of his ride would prove to be, how he fixed the posting has not transpired. At all events, he exhibited no emotion which made him conspicuous, but without a doubt his heart throbbed with a quicker beat as the canvas recalled the stirring scene. On leaving the hall he remained for a moment before a chromo of the painting. The young man in attendance, ever anxious to extend the influence of Art, inquired of the visitor: without looking up from the book in which he was rapidly entering the names of persons, if he would like to buy one of these pictures. "A capital likeness, sir, of general Sheridan," said he.

"But the horse, sir," said the young man. "That famous black horse. There is no other picture of him in existence."

"Oh!" said General Sheridan, "I own the horse."

The clerk looked up! The curtain fell.—*Philadelphia Post.*

Tall Trees in Australia.

Recent explorations go to snow that the great Australian trees exceed in height, though not in circumference, the giants of California; though some of the Australians must be regarded as very respectable in girth, as well as height—the hollow trunk of one of them being large enough to admit three horsemen to enter and turn without dismounting, while they lead a fourth mate. A fallen tree in the recesses of Dandenong, Victoria, was measured not long since, and found to be 435 feet long! another on the Black Spur, ten miles from Healesville, measured 480 feet. The highest trees on the Sierra Nevada, California, yet discovered, reach only 450 feet, the average size being from three to four hundred feet in height and from 25 to 34 feet in diameter. In Calaveras county, and in Mariposa county, there are numerous groves of these lofty trees; though we believe none of them reach quite the altitude of the Sierra Nevada giants. Many grow in small groves, at a height of 4,000 feet or more above the level of the sea. The wood of these trees closely resembles red cedar, and the reddish brown bark is sometimes 18 inches thick; and the age of some of the oldest trees is computed at from 2,000 to 3,000 years; that is, some of the upper branches only all the birds in the David, and others were about starting into life when Rome was reducing ancient Greece to the rank of a Roman province.

The Rev. Dr. McClintock's will shows an estate worth about $150,000, which is bequeathed to James Bipp, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J.; James W. Marshall, of Bound Brook, and J. Emory McClintock, of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, of New York, in trust for the family, of whom Mrs. Catherine McClintock is a member. To Mrs. Catherine McClintock, wife of the deceased, the will secures $1,600 per annum during her life; to Robert McClintock, a brother, who is ill and unable to support himself, $600 per annum; to a daughter, Annie Purdy McClintock, an annuity of $800; to his sisters, Jane and Martha Graydon, annuities of $250 and $150; to a step-daughter, Maria J. Emory, and a step-son, John Emory (children of the late Bishop Emory of the M. E. Church), annuities of $200 each; to the testator's other children, J. Emory McClintock and Mrs. Martha Longacre, annuities of $500 each. After provision is made for these payments, the will bequeathes to J. Emory McClintock $1,000, and if a balance is left after investments are made to secure the annuities and this cash legacy, it must be applied to the increase of the annuities. The Doctor's library is a valuable one, worth, according to his estimate, $8,000. He bequeathes to his wife one hundred volumes, to be selected by her; and to his children, brothers, and sisters, each, fifty volumes. He then directs that it be sold to the Drew Theological Seminary for $5,000.

"One-Price Clothing Store."

Messrs. Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, have a splendid stock of ready-made spring wear for gentlemen, such as coats, vests, pants, and gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description. The firm have only *"one price."* †

Marvin's Bakery.

This establishment, at Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street, is so well known that it only requires us to say that families, hotels, restaurants, etc., can here procure the choicest Scotch Biscuits, Crackers, Bread, etc. All the proprietor asks is a call, or go to your grocer and inquire for them. ††

C. F. Galten's Dyspeptic Remedy

Will restore your stomach to its primitive strength, try it. TTuS*

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Distinguished Carlist Leader Leaves his Party and Offers his Services to the Spanish Government—The Spanish Throne—The International Yacht Race—Fenian Movement in England the Cause of Intense Excitement, &c., &c.

A Carlist Deserts His Party.

MADRID, May 16, Midnight.—General Ramon Cabrera, the celebrated Carlist leader, has deserted the party and offers to take the prescribed oath to the new constitution. This action causes great surprise in political circles, and he is vehemently condemned by all his former adherents.

The Spanish Throne.

It is authoritatively stated to-day that Prince Ferdinand, ex-King of Portugal, signifies his willingness to accept the offer to be made King of Spain, but it is not known that his name in connection with this high position is at present being considered by the Government.

Installed.

LONDON, May 16, Midnight.—It is announced that Earl Degrey L. Ripon was installed last night as Grand Master of the order of Free Masons of England.

The International Yacht Race.

Mr. Ashbury, owner of the yacht Cambria, gives as a reason for his refusal to continue the race with the Sappho on yesterday, that he objected to the start as given by the umpires, and that the new course was in direct violation of the constitution and stipulations made with Douglas, of the Sappho, previous to the race.

The umpires have decided to start the yachts around the Cherbourg breakwater, Ashbury contending that the conditions were dead to windward, refused to start. The Sappho sailed over the course, and claims the cup. She beyaved splendidly, and made seven tacks, one of sixty miles. The dispute has been submitted to arbitrators. The next race comes off tomorrow.

LONDON, May 16.—The result of the yacht race forms the theme of newspaper comment and conversation. It is reported that on the return of the tug Gem to Cowes, parties from on board industriously circulated the falsehood that the Sappho unfairly shot a mile and a half ahead of the Cambria on Saturday. This statement has been telegraphed to many of the sporting papers of England. The universal opinion is that the Cambria and the Sappho fulfilled all the conditions of the race accurately, honorably, and the umpires concerned readily admit it. Ashbury is blamed by his friends for not insisting on time allowances.

The English pilots speak in the highest terms of the sailing qualities of the Sappho. They say she shipped no water and made sixty miles on one reach.

Sculling Match.

LONDON, May 16.—The match between Watermen Taylor and Addy, for one hundred pounds a side, to be rowed on the Tyne to-day, didn't come off. The boats were brought out, but Taylor, not having his boat ready, refused to start. Taylor then rowed over the course and claims the money.

Naturalization Treaty Signed.

The *Morning Post* says the naturalization treaty has been signed by the Earl of Clarendon and Chevalier Wikoff, the latter minister.

Cuban Affairs in the Cortes.

MADRID, May 16.—In the Constituent Cortes, on Saturday, a Republican Deputy spoke of commercial matters in Cuba, and of Cuba, notwithstanding the repeated statements of the Government that it had been terminated. Senor Moret, Minister for the Colonies, replied, persisting in the statements which he had made, that there were predatory bands of insurgents in Cuba and vicinity, but that they occurred, but entire order will soon be restored. Official news from Captain General De Rodas gives universal satisfaction.

Interesting from London.

LONDON, May 16, 2 P. M.—John Bright is rapidly convalescing. Lord Clarendon and Minister Motley have had an interview concerning treaty. Baron Brunnow leaves London to replace Baron Stockelberg, the late Russian Minister at Paris. The government will ask Parliament to guarantee New Zealand a loan of a million dollars to employ the natives on a road making to assist emigration.

Four Fenians from Manchester jail have been arrested here. Fifty revolvers and three hundred pounds of powder are also seized.

LONDON, May 16.—The supposed Fenians arrested here yesterday were examined to-day. The evidence was insufficient, and they were discharged.

Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Pauls, died yesterday in his 73d year.

The King of Belgium is now visiting London.

The Republican agitation in Italy continues, and the Mazzinists are reported to be rife with seditious cries.

The Naples University has been closed.

Considerable excitement has been created here by the arrest of fifty persons who had left Nottingham and Leicester for Ireland. The prisoners all had revolvers on their persons, and were supposed to be supplied with money. They are supposed to be Fenians. The authorities are taking further measures to prevent any disorder.

American Securities.

A New York correspondent of the London *Times*, who is vouched for by the financial editor of that paper, writes to "bear" the cotton, gold and American railroad securities in the British market.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, May 16.—In the Cortes, Minister Moril promised the early introduction of a bill abolishing slavery in the colonies.

Madame Ollivier Decorated.

PARIS, May 16.—Madame Ollivier, wife of the Prime Minister, has received the decoration of the Noble Ladies of Spain.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, May 16.—In the House of Lords tonight, Lord Stanton introduced a bill rendering education compulsory, and establishing a rate for the support of schools. Action was postponed, pending the consideration of Forster's bill in the Commons.

In the House of Lefevre, Secretary of the Board of Trade, explained that the proposed reduction in the light house dues applied only to steamers and to the vessels which had contributed to the fund. The House went into Committee on the Irish land bill, and amendments of detail were then considered. The clause in which provision is made for advances to tenants for the purchase of estates, it was believed if it would create confidence in Ireland, the Government would be amply able to cover the amount by the sale of bonds. Gathorne Hardy considered the principle of the clause good, but believed that the proposed effect would be to multiply small holdings. Messrs. Fortescue and Patton supported the amendment. The latter moved a majority of 87. After a long debate the bill was read a second time.

No Russian Troops Sent to Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—Papers deny the report that a strong force of Russian troops has been dispatched to quell an insurrection in Khiva.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 16.—The steamship Paraguay, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—The steamer Amazon, from New Orleans, arrived in distress, having lost her propeller.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 16.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 16.—Consols for money 94⅝; account 94⅝. American securities quiet; 6ss, 86⅝; 6s, 86; 10-40s, 85⅝. Erie 10⅜; Illinois 112⅝. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands 11¾d.; Orleans 11⅝@11¾d.; sales 10,000 bales.

California wile wheat 9s 9d; red western No. 2 8s3d@8s 4d; winter 9s.

Western flour 24s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 9d. Oats 3s. 3d. Barley 5s. Pork 108s 6d. Beef 115s. Lard 69s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 56s. For Cumberland, and 63s 6d for short rib middles.

Produce unchanged.

LONDON, May 16.—Tallow 44s 9d. Hops dull. Sperm oil firmer at 90s@5s. Sugar quiet and steady. Calcutta linseed 54s. Linseed cakes firm. Linseed oil firmer. Petroleum at Antwerp, 50f.

PEARSPORT, May 16.—Bonds active and firm at 95⅝@96⅜ francs.

PARIS, May 16.—Bourse firm; rentes 75 francs.

HAVRE, May 16.—Cotton heavy at 132½ francs on spot.

Big Strike at Petroleum Center.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 16, 1870.

There is great excitement over a big strike on the Dalzell Farm. The well is owned by J. Walters & Co., and since Saturday evening has been pumping steadily at the rate of three hundred and seventy-five barrels per day. It gives as yet no signs of falling off.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 16, 1870.

River at a stand, with nineteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 6 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 16, 1870.

River falling slowly, with four feet six inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 5 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 16, 1870.

River falling, with five and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather, clear; thermometer 77° at 5 P. M. O.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, May 16, 1870.

River falling, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 87° at 4 P. M.

Homer Didn't Make

His living by writing for the newspapers; it paid then just as well as it does now. The fact is not generally known to the public that we get all this inspiration from a quart of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale. †

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, May 16.—Receipts are remarkably heavy and on Friday, the market opened fully 3c higher, and Saturday a further advance of ½c was obtained. Good butchering steers brought 9½@9¾c, and from that to 9¾c was the range. The supply of sheep is moderate and market ½c higher; prices 7@8½c. Receipts of hogs moderate.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.—Sugar quiet and firm at 11¾c. Coffee—Ri 16½@16¾c; prime 17¼@18¼c. Molasses—prime 76@78c.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1870.

SENATE.

At one o'clock the appropriation bill was called up, and on motion of Mr. STEWART, was passed over, and the bill for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment taken up.

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment providing that when any person ineligible under the third article of the Fourteenth Amendment shall hold office, except as a member of Congress or State legislature, the United States District Attorney for the district in which said person holds office shall proceed against said person by *quo warranto*, and such writs of *quo warranto* shall take precedence over all others on the dockets of the United States Courts, in which they are made returnable. Mr. STEWART also moved several additional sections, imposing fine and imprisonment for holding office in violation of the fourteenth amendment, and forever disqualifying the offender from holding office under the United States, giving to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, Indians not taxed excepted, the same rights in every State or Territory to make and enforce contracts, to sue, give evidence, and to enjoy the full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as enjoyed by white citizens. Also to be subject to like pains and penalties for like, without regard to any previous slave or color. It also proposed to abolish stamps on ordinary bank notes, and to tax them one-half per cent. Committee felt perfectly safe in proposing these resolutions. In conclusion he moved that the bill be printed and recommitted to the committee of Ways and Means, with authority to report by bill or otherwise.

In reply to aquestion by Mr. COX, he stated that the bill would be reported back within a week, as the exceptions to the tax were few.

Mr. SCHENCK submitted a resolution in reference to the Virginia election returns. After a debate on all paragraphs entrained in one general subject which is in order, and said he did not suppose that the Senate would be prepared so as to become a law at this session, but he did suppose the House bill on the same was postponed until next session there would be no final action on it at all in this Congress. If, however, the sentiments of the House should be in favor of it, he would be glad to act on it this session. It would seem to be the duty of the Senate and Congress to pass such a bill. He would probably come up next session and become a law by the 1st of March, 1871, the day before the inauguration of the South Pacific Railroad.

LONDON, May 16.—The supposed Fenians arrested here yesterday were examined to-day. The evidence was insufficient, and they were discharged.

Rev. Thomas Dale, Canon of St. Pauls, died yesterday in his 73d year.

The King of Belgium is now visiting London.

The Republican agitation in Italy continues, and the Mazzinists are reported to be rife with seditious cries.

The Naples University has been closed.

Considerable excitement has been created here by the arrest of fifty persons who had left Nottingham and Leicester for Ireland. The prisoners all had revolvers on their persons, and were supposed to be supplied with money. They are supposed to be Fenians. The authorities are taking further measures to prevent any disorder.

American Securities.

A New York correspondent of the London *Times*, who is vouched for by the financial editor of that paper, writes to "bear" the cotton, gold and American railroad securities in the British market.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, May 16.—In the Cortes, Minister Moril promised the early introduction of a bill abolishing slavery in the colonies.

Madame Ollivier Decorated.

PARIS, May 16.—Madame Ollivier, wife of the Prime Minister, has received the decoration of the Noble Ladies of Spain.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

LONDON, May 16.—In the House of Lords tonight, Lord Stanton introduced a bill rendering education compulsory, and establishing a rate for the support of schools. Action was postponed, pending the consideration of Forster's bill in the Commons.

In the House of Lefevre, Secretary of the Board of Trade, explained that the proposed reduction in the light house dues applied only to steamers and to the vessels which had contributed to the fund. The House went into Committee on the Irish land bill, and amendments of detail were then considered. The clause in which provision is made for advances to tenants for the purchase of estates, it was believed if it would create confidence in Ireland, the Government would be amply able to cover the amount by the sale of bonds. Gathorne Hardy considered the principle of the clause good, but believed that the proposed effect would be to multiply small holdings. Messrs. Fortescue and Patton supported the amendment. The latter moved a majority of 87. After a long debate the bill was read a second time.

No Russian Troops Sent to Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 16.—Papers deny the report that a strong force of Russian troops has been dispatched to quell an insurrection in Khiva.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 16.—The steamship Paraguay, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—The steamer Amazon, from New Orleans, arrived in distress, having lost her propeller.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 16.—The steamship Ohio, from Baltimore, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, Evening, May 16.—Consols for money 94⅝; account 94⅝. American securities quiet; 6ss, 86⅝; 6s, 86; 10-40s, 85⅝. Erie 10⅜; Illinois 112⅝. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands 11¾d.; Orleans 11⅝@11¾d.; sales 10,000 bales.

California wile wheat 9s 9d; red western No. 2 8s3d@8s 4d; winter 9s.

Western flour 24s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 29s 9d. Oats 3s. 3d. Barley 5s. Pork 108s 6d. Beef 115s. Lard 69s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 56s. For Cumberland, and 63s 6d for short rib middles.

Produce unchanged.

LONDON, May 16.—Tallow 44s 9d. Hops dull. Sperm oil firmer at 90s@5s. Sugar quiet and steady. Calcutta linseed 54s. Linseed cakes firm. Linseed oil firmer. Petroleum at Antwerp, 50f.

PEARSPORT, May 16.—Bonds active and firm at 95⅝@96⅜ francs.

PARIS, May 16.—Bourse firm; rentes 75 francs.

HAVRE, May 16.—Cotton heavy at 132½ francs on spot.

Big Strike at Petroleum Center.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 16, 1870.

There is great excitement over a big strike on the Dalzell Farm. The well is owned by J. Walters & Co., and since Saturday evening has been pumping steadily at the rate of three hundred and seventy-five barrels per day. It gives as yet no signs of falling off.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 16, 1870.

River at a stand, with nineteen inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 6 P. M.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., May 16, 1870.

River falling slowly, with four feet six inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 5 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 16, 1870.

River falling, with five and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather, clear; thermometer 77° at 5 P. M. O.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, May 16, 1870.

River falling, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 87° at 4 P. M.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1870.

THE REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Reaves, the capital remover, is here, urging the removal of the capital from Washington. A call for a National Capital Convention, to be held in Cincinnati, as well as an editorial from Horace Greeley, urging Congress to appoint immediately a commission who shall report the capital, will appear in to-morrow's *Tribune*. Mr. Greeley says: "If the American people, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, prefer a different location, they should be given the right time the facts were ascertained and respected. The question has been raised, and it has been fully considered and decisively adjudicated. It is not well that the removal of a million be spent in enlarging the public grounds, in elaborate public buildings, and unlimited to be abandoned; nor is it right that such expenditures should be incurred in order to stretch the Government establishment over location, based on vast amounts of public labor, to remain permanently there. Let us first decide that the capital is or is not to remain where it is, and then act in conformity with our decision

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870.

THE communication of our correspondent "TRUTH," giving a statement of the Congressional canvas in Cambria county, and containing an *expose of the animus* of the opposition to Mr. MORRELL, owing to the pressure on our columns has been laid over till our next issue.

HERR KEMMER, a Prussian officer, has lately published a pamphlet on the military organizations of the great powers since 1866, and as he has drawn his statistics from official sources, they are presumed to be correct. In this work, the effective strength of the federal army of Northern Germany is estimated at 944,321 men. Add to this multitude the war contingents of the South German States, and the armed force of Germany amounts to one million and one hundred and twenty-seven thousand soldiers. Or, deduct the number of soldiers required for magazines, garrisons, &c., and Northern Germany could send into the field an army of 550,000 men, and South Germany an army of 107,500.

The French army, according to its present organization, the reserve included, comprehends 647,000 men on a war footing.

Austria could send into the field about 300,000 men. Hence the military strength of the German Confederation is equal to the strength of France and Austria combined.

In case of war, Russia could bring together on its western frontier in two months an army of about 150,000 men.

The Italian army is estimated at 200,000 men.

On the strength of these figures, furnished by a Prussian officer, a French journal argues against the notion that it is the great armies of the other powers which compel the German Confederation to keep up its vast military organization. On the contrary, it is alleged that the Confederation of the North, that is, Prussia could, without danger to itself, set the other powers the example of a general disarmament; since, even reduced to a peace footing, its effective army still exceeds that of every other power placed on a war footing.

TIMES have for a while been dull in Washington and in the dullness of the Capital the entire country has more or less sympathy. Inquiring for the reasons of so exceptional a condition of the Washington, in fact, of the general American spirit, we must ascribe it to one cause of local and very restricted range, and to another of the most comprehensive kind. Our national legislators of neither house have ever been charged with neglector indifference in matters pertaining to their own comfort and convenience. In truth, if the people should ever find them open to such an imputation, they might justly begin to apprehend calamitous consequences to the administration of affairs. Dr. JOHNSON, on a memorable occasion, expressed the opinion that a man who fails to take interest in his dinner, is not likely to pay due attention to anything else. With equal emphasis and confidence we may say that when our Senators and representatives fail to provide adequately for their own personal well being, the public concerns of which they have the guardianship, must be held to be in a precarious and perilous state. Happily, as we have already admitted, no such negligence can be as yet fairly imputed to them. And the necessity of cleansing the halls and rooms of the Capitol has lately caused a serious interruption to the transaction of the national business. No apology is needed for the adjournment, as the homage thus rendered to the virtue that ranks next to godliness, is abundant justification of the vacation. The other and more comprehensive cause of the prevalent dullness of the time is, no doubt, the languor which invariably comes over even the most energetic natures with the first warm weather of spring. The few members of Congress whose energy and vivacity are such as to be proof against this spring affliction, are generally known to have taken advantage of the inefficient condition of others to retire for a while from the scene of legislative toil to attend to affairs of their own.

AMNESTY.

In consequence of the retardation of the public business from the operation and circumstances of the season, the people are left to wait patiently or impatiently for the adoption of measures which a large majority of them would have been pleased to see adopted long ago. First among these is an act of amnesty. The policy of such a measure is so obvious to the masses of the country, that the delay of their representatives in acting upon it is, with difficulty, comprehensible. No doubt exists in the common mind as to President GRANT's feelings on the subject, it being certain that the proclamation of general forgiveness for the past, under the sanction of a Congressional act, would afford profound gratification to his magnanimous and soldierly spirit and at the same time seem the realization of the clearest wisdom. To the great multitudes throughout the land who shed their blood, or sacrificed their personal interests for the maintenance of the Union, the measure would be equally gratifying. Unfortunately, influences are in the ascendant to which magnanimity is an obsolete or an unknown sentiment and history a dead letter. Some of the members whose words carry great weight in the national councils, are evidently controlled in the consideration of the question, by the meanest and most paltry motives. The recollection of old insults and arrogance sustained by themselves or their predecessors, still rankle in their hearts with as much vivacity and freshness as they rankled ten years ago. They exult in the consciousness that the mistaken men and women who once expressed contempt for them or their section, are now down beneath their feet, and the pleasure of contemplating a prostrate enemy is a luxury which they are as incapable of voluntarily giving up as they are of lifting themselves by their own boot straps. With these men the years of bloody woe and the following years of unspeakable degradation that have passed over the South, make no atonement for the old sin, and it is hopeless to expect them to change their course while any considerable number of people continue to respect their present position in memory of their former services. A more numerous party seem quite unable to comprehend the situation. It is vain to expect the old ruling class of the South to afford the evidences of subjugation and debasement which some of our statesmen are demanding. Nothing can be more certain than it is that the best portion of the Southern people, the most intelligent, honorable, high-minded, and in every way most respectable portion of them, were sooner or later identified with the rebellion. By the manner in which they submitted when palpably defeated, they showed themselves ready to accept the results of the war. If they had not been thus ready, they would have prolonged the conflict in guerilla fashion, as they might have done. By the course which they took they invited confidence and magnanimous treatment. Whether they received the measure they had merited in this direction, is a question with which we have nothing to do at present. Proper and sufficient provisions have been made for the protection of the freedmen, and the hearty co-operation of the old and respectable portion of the Southern people is essential to the satisfactory settlement of the States which rebelled. Until an act of amnesty shall have been passed, no such co-operation is possible. By maintaining our present attitude towards the South, we do all in our power to keep up the memory and to render impossible the subsidence of the animosities of the war. All history shows that acts of amnesty are the only effectual means of restoring harmony and loyalty among people who have been brought into subjection by arms. Acts of the kind—adopted in the presence of revolt on the point of breaking out again, in the presence of general discontent and disaffection, have often had the effect of producing entire acquiescence in even tyrannical rule. The efficacy of the instrumentality is so well attested and so well known by actual trial, not to mention the manifest common sense of the matter, that the delay of our Congress to apply it, is a mystery. Apparently, they are waiting until all the old and really influential people of the South shall have become enthusiastic admirers of the North, perhaps until they shall hold conventions in every State for the purpose of renouncing the error of State rights, denouncing JEFFERSON DAVIS and the Richmond Congress, and resolving to erect a monument to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Some may even expect that, if punished a while longer, they will adopt measures to formally apologise for the rude behavior and insulting words of their members of Congress in the old times.

A PITTSBURGH ENTERPRISE.

We notice that Mr. Drew has been giving another million to make his theological seminary a full university. It is one of the best signs of the times that such items of intelligence have become so common as to call forth scarcely more than local remark. Yet they are in one quarter or another remembered, and happy is the man who, in dying, can feel that his name is not only to be cut on his gravestone but is to be in men's minds every time a foster son of some noble institution of learning distinguishes his alma mater. In conferring degrees at Cornell University, the recipient is reminded of his obligation to its founder. It is worth how much money to have one's very name a true life-motive to gifted, accomplished and aspiring youth?

There are these, however, whose modesty constrains them to shrink from even such an immortality. They would live forever in the substantial results of their beneficence rather in the echoes of their own praises. They would rear monuments for all time, but the inscriptions must tell upon the good of posterity, not upon the glory of their deeds. Yet even such are not above the power of an instinct which prompts them to wish for their own city or county special prerogatives and honors. They take pride in whatever makes their own poor happier, their own public institutions more efficient and more adequate to their purpose, and in seeing their own fellow citizens more fully alive to the great interests of humanity than is elsewhere the case.

We believe that we have names in our own community that shall yet equal in weight or power of working those of any Ocean in the noble realm of public spirit and philanthropy; we believe that our own city shall yet be central to a stream of moral and educational influence that shall be traceable every where in the current of human agency and destiny. Nor is the beginning yet to be made. We have already among us schools of science, letters and art and professional schools such as in most cities would be oftener the subject of proud mention than here they are. Here are three theological seminaries, the School of Design for Women, and the Female College. In behalf of these no one can ever know the amount of labor that has been expended in bringing them to their present state of efficiency. Some of them are issuing their prospectuses for great enlargement, and are arousing their constituencies to effort. The part of Pittsburgh in respect to fostering these agencies of enduring usefulness, is not to be the modulus for the future. And who has noted the change that the last five years have witnessed in the architectural features of our city, will confess that the steady conservatism of even Pittsburgh is not impregnable.

But we have a special application to make of these general reflections. It will hardly be questioned that a college under energetic management does more to shape the thoughts of a community than any other class of educational institutions. The others are special and technical, and are themselves dependent upon the broader and more general instruction of the college. The theological school makes clergymen; the medical school, physicians; the law school advocates and counsellors; but it has generally been determined before hand in the college of what sort each of these is to be. Something of learning to teach and of ambitious youth to learn in outline, at least, the whole range of solid human knowledge, can not but make an impression for good upon a community, even the slightest degree susceptible. A modern college is no cloister. It enters into the closest possible social relations with those among whom it is planted. What interests the college will soon interest those who live outside of it.

It is a privilege, then, to give a hand to such an institution, and to become identified with its life and career. Such a privilege is now offered in the proposal to put the Western University of Pennsylvania on a wider basis. It is proposed, and it is already more than a proposal, to raise one hundred thousand dollars to endow a chair in rhetoric and oratory, to furnish prizes for excellence in the several departments, to meet the cases of indigent, but every way hopeful students, whose education may be worth to the community a thousand times its cost, to replenish the library, and the objects that will bear the severest criticism on the part of those who would make their money tell most for the cause of good learning.

The University is now in her fiftieth year. She has never before had the capacity for work that she now exhibits. Her system of instruction is upon so liberal a scale that she offers the advantage of giving to each man in the faculty a specialty. Indeed, the very call for the build in question arises from the fact that those in the management of the institution will urge the course of improvement and enlargement beyond the resources immediately on hand, and invite the investment of special applications for special necessities. The gentlemen who have countenanced this scheme are men who mean themselves to give. But it is time that this goodly fellowship should be enlarged. It certainly is not too much to ask of those who might find a duty and even a pleasure in seconding this movement, that they shall inform themselves upon the claims and prospects of an institution that has, amid the general indifference of the many but by the excellent management and unfailing liberality of the few, grown so quickly to such proportions.

We have already intimated the strong desire of England's most prominant and influential statesmen to bid the British government of the colonial system, and especially to permit Canada to take care of herself. It is not to be expected, however, that such a radical change in the British system could be effected without a severe struggle without as well as within the limits of the mother country. In the British Parliament, a radical member, Mr. Torrens, inveighed strongly against the colonial policy of the British Government, and demanded a Committee to inquire into the effects of Earl Granville's administration, expressing a belief that if the home government persisted in the course they were pursuing, the result, at no distant day, would be the independence of the colonies. After depicting the disastrous results of the withdrawal of British troops from the colonies, which left them defenceless against the incursions of hostile hordes from the States, and which would leave New Zealand to be reconquered by the savages, he alluded to the course of Mr. Gladstone with double force, as he was a radical of Mr. Gladstone's own kidney-bold, and a colonial politician of great experience, having spent many years in Australia. He added that had the conservatives seen any indications of a formidable split up of the Liberal party upon the question, they would have cast in their fortunes with the discontented Republicans, and so defeated the government. The ministerial defection was, however, too small to give stability to any such hopes, and so the matter, having been debated at length, dropped through and came to naught. Those of the ministers who spoke in reply to Mr. Torrens, including Mr. Gladstone, were quite emphatic in their declarations that, for better or worse, the colonies must be left to shift for themselves, and must not look to the mother country for help, but must rely upon their own resources to get along.

THE correspondence submitted to the British Parliament on the subject of the recent murders in Greece, reveals a singular mixture of piety and crime on the part of the Grecian bandits. Mr. Herbert, one of the prisoners, writes on the 16th of April: "The captain says he is going to mass tomorrow in the village church with all his band, and as at present arranged, we are allowed to go, too, which will be a great treat, as I am only I do not believe it will be allowed. The priest came to pay the captain a visit to-day, but he was not very amusing." The grim humor of the prisoner, who, under lively apprehension of sudden death, writes that there is nothing amusing in the visit of the Holy Father, is certainly a pathetic phase of the serio-comic, but that powerful development of Christianity, which enables the Greek priest to bestow on his flock of bandits a benediction and give them absolution to commit murder, is a startling incongruity not met with in more civilized parts of the Christian world, and well calculated to stir up equally incongruous emotions at this ludicrous mixture of piety and outrageous wickedness.

ALTHOUGH Secretary Boutwell's funding bill is virtually dead, the scheme of funding the public debt is still entertained, and it is said will be accomplished upon terms more favorable to the government than those of Mr. Boutwell. The New York *Herald* says that on Thursday last a prominent banker was before the Ways and Means Committee and made a statement showing that the current five hundred millions of our public debt could be funded in Europe at four per cent. upon bonds having forty years to run. Congress, however, is opposed to issuing long bonds, as our financial condition will enable us to pay off our obligations within thirty years, even with material reduction of the present oppressive rate of taxation. The Ways and Means Committee have wisely determined to report in favor of but one class of bonds for the whole amount to be bonded with four per cent. interest.

NAPOLEON the Great, is said to have originated the memorable sentiment, "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous;" another great military genius, the immortal Colonel James Fisk, Jr., has impressed its truth on posterity. In gorgeous military array that indomitable hero, on Friday evening last, marched into his Grand Opera House at the head of his regiment, creating a sensation by the dazzling splendor of his trappings and retinue, when a ruthless court officer, regardless alike of time and place, and splendid surroundings, deliberately served a summons on the hero for a debt of $41 25 for a seventy-five pound tub of butter! The Colonel glanced at the paper in astonishment, and then threw it away in disgust. "Base is the slave that pays."

THE Independent Democracy of New York opposed to Tammany Hall, embracing all branches of the Young Democracy, have reported their determination not to run a ticket at the ensuing election in consequence of frauds perpetrated by the Tammany Democracy by which they were virtually disfranchised, and the postponement of the protective clause until the next session. The papers declaring an intention on the part of the ring to perpetuate the frauds referred to. They urge the Independent Democracy to elect honest inspectors to superintend the November election.

The engineer of the Chartiers Railroad has made the final survey of the Southern end of the road—that is, the route by which it enters the town of Washington. He has recommended to the authorities at Philadelphia, it is said, that the Chartiers connect with the Hempfield in the present depot of the latter road.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During the ten years of its existence the American Emigrant Company has brought to this country over two hundred thousand persons. On the 12th inst. the steamer Denmark arrived with one thousand three hundred Scandinavians, consigned to this company.

The grasshoppers are coming out in Utah in untold myriads, ravaging everything tender and green.

An exquisite specimen of the beautiful blossom "snowball" sent from Alta to San Francisco, has a circumference of sixteen inches, and is symmetrical and fragrant.

And now a new snake story is added to the list. A lady was recently out walking, accompanied by her nurse and two children, near St. Louis, when one of the latter was missed for a few moments. On being called, he answered from a little distance, "here I am; mamma, behind the stump: I'm playing with a big, beautiful worm. I've got a chip, and it opens its mouth ever so wide when I touch its teeth with the chip." Anxious to see the character of the child's playmate, the two women went to the spot, when, behold! they saw a rattlesnake two feet long coiled against the butt of the stump, and the child thrusting the chip against its head. The snake appeared perfectly passive, not even giving the usual warning with its rattles. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the mother was frightened beyond the power of motion. The nurse quickly removed the child, and one of the hands despatched the dangerous playmate.

PERSONAL.

Fears are expressed by some of the warm personal friends of Chief Justice Chase, that his health is so rapidly breaking down that he will not much longer be able to sit on the bench.

Ny Keong Chee, one of the first Chinamen to settle in California, has just deceased, and at his funeral "a long line of carriages, together with mourners and the child himself, a pair of roast pig, &c., followed the remains through the principal streets to the cemetery."

De Beriot, the late violinist, had lived for the last few years of his life at Paris in a sad state, being blind and paralyzed, and he had but lately returned to his native town, when he was attacked with his fatal illness.

A fund amounting to forty or fifty thousand dollars having been raised in England for the erection of a monument to the late Lord Derby, it was with great fitness and good taste resolved, at a meeting of the donors, to devote the amount to establishing and endowing scholarships in the University of Oxford, of which the Earl was Chancellor. This method of honoring the memory of illustrious persons has the advantage over the ordinary modes of commemoration of being not merely appropriate, more honoring and more enduring, but of being at the same time beneficent and useful.

A certain Mr. John Hewitt, a farmer at Loa, in England, committed suicide recently by taking poison. It was not for love, for fear of disgrace, or for money reasons in a direct way; it was all through mechanics. It appeared that of late he had been frequently seen to look out of his window, and had been heard to say, "I have sown my corn, but they'll eat it again." "They" were—the rabbits. After he had down the poison, and just before he died, the poor fellow said, "I am only sorry I have killed so many rabbits have killed me." Last year Mr. Hewitt sowed seven of his fields twice over, and yet one field of sixteen acres only yielded him six quarters.

STATE NEWS.

At Farmersville, Union county, on the 6th inst., Mr. Daniel Royer was caught in the machinery of Shandon's flouring mill, and so injured that he died in a short time.

About the first of August Towanda will be lighted with gas.

Mr. C. B. Gould has retired from the Bellefonte *Nationalist*, and has been succeeded by W. H. H. Brainard as editor.

A periodical, to be called *Glimpses of Nature*, will soon be started at Mauch Chunk, by an association of scientific young men. It will treat chiefly of subjects relating to natural history.

John Deall was hanged at Reading on Friday for the murder of Richard M. Harlan. After the body was cut down experiments were made upon it with an electric battery. The body was moved, the limbs manipulated, and beat you in New York ahead of your own time. See if this doesn't come true."

By the way, Thompson has joined with Henry Clews, of New York, and the Burlington Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway has been pushed forward rapidly to a completion. When completed to Fisk, Gould, Vanderbilt and Joy will put in one long, sharp finger. I'll start for New York when I please, buy you if I will, and get there in twenty-nine hours—make the stump, and the child thrusting the chip against its head. The snake appeared perfectly passive, not even giving the usual warning with its rattles. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the mother was frightened beyond the power of motion. The nurse quickly removed the child, and one of the hands despatched the dangerous playmate.

During 1869 there were 38,488 persons arrested by the police of Philadelphia, an excess of 2,155 over the previous year.

The dead body of a woman was found in a well on Alaska street, Philadelphia, on Friday. It had evidently been put there some time.

A new oil town has been started on the Chicago Petroleum Mining Company's tract, near Shamburg, which is known as East Shamburg. Over fifty houses have been put up so far, and the pine bids fair to rival Red Hot. A new town is likely to be built in the vicinity of the new strike at West Hickory. Buildings are rapidly being put up, and the people begin to assume something like metropolitan airs.

A new postoffice has been established at Personville (Red Hot), Venango county. J. C. Wells is postmaster.

Parties in Providence, R. I., have taken a contract to build the Corry gasworks. They are to complete the work by the first of September next.

The first number of William J. Swain's new penny paper, the Philadelphia *Public Record*, was issued on Saturday. From its appearance it is safe to predict its success from a typographical point of view. It looks very much like the *Ledger*.

Some of the public schools in Dauphin county have been closed for want of funds.

A morgue is to be erected at the corner of Beach and Noble streets, Philadelphia. It will be two stories high, with a front of pressed brick and marble.

There are thirteen lodges of Good Templars in Schuylkill county.

On Monday morning last, a New York peddler named Moses Levi was attacked by two men near the Commercial colliery breaker, in Schuylkill county, and after being badly beaten and thrown down an embankment, was robbed of his pack. The unfortunate man ran away from his assailants he was fired upon twice, one ball taking effect in one of his legs, inflicting a painful wound. Levi, notwithstanding his injuries, he succeeded in making his way back to Middleport, whence he had come, where his wounds were dressed.

A daughter of Rev. D. M. Steven, of Erie, was thrown from a carriage on Thursday afternoon last, and died from injuries at ten o'clock in the evening. Mr. Steven was severely though not fatally injured.

Corner loafers are to be fined ten dollars and committed to jail in default of payment.

Joseph E. Blackwell, of Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, committed suicide by drowning last week.

Thomas McCabe is in jail at Williamsport, charged with committing a very bold robbery at Muncy, and stealing $1,000.

Thomas Rice, of Union township, Lawrence county, was drowned at New Castle on Wednesday last.

A Pennsylvania farmer named W. Weidman, hailing from Berks county, was swindled out of $2,500 by a Cleveland confidence man on Friday.

OHIO NEWS.

Portage county furnishes this bit of romance: Thirty-three years ago a young couple were married, lived unhappily together for six months, separated, and were divorced. A son was born, who grew up to be the pride of the mother. For thirty years the father and mother did not meet. The man married again, the second wife sickened and died. He fell sick, and sent for the first wife. She came and nursed him back to health; past differences were forgotten, old wounds healed, and on the 5th inst. they were again married.

Anna Dickinson lectures in Newark next Thursday evening.

A $10,000,000 mortgage was filed in the Recorder's office at Columbus on Friday. It required $10,000 worth of stamps to make it legal.

Two little boys, aged respectively five and seven years, named Mr. Daniel Cook, of Lake township, Wood county, were drowned in a well last Wednesday.

At a family gathering in Cincinnati last week, three sisters and two brothers whose united ages would amount to nearly four hundred years.

The annual Convention of the Ohio State Sabbath School Union will be held at Springfield, June 1st and 2d.

A fearful accident occurred at Summerfield, Noble county, on Wednesday of last week. Charley Kent, a young man of about seventeen years of age, was thrown from a horse, and, becoming entangled in the harness, which was upon the animal, was dragged for nearly a mile. He was horribly bruised and crushed, and although breathing when found, died in a few minutes.

William Stewart, a tobacco merchant of Lebanon, Monroe county, shot himself on the 4th inst. It is not known whether he intended suicide or not.

A Mrs. Brown, of Summerfield, Noble county, is ninety-seven years of age, and in the possession of all her faculties. She can read and write, sew, knit, and attend to all household duties as well as ever. Her husband died a few months ago, and was so badly scalded that he died next day.

The beautiful woman from New York, who sells five dollar bills for four dollars each, has been "doing" the people of Dayton and vicinity recently.

Joseph Houston had his leg badly crushed below the knee, while uncoupling cars at Newark, Wednesday afternoon, rendering amputation necessary.

The Odd Fellows of Stark county will hold their anniversary at Alliance this evening, last, marched into his Grand Opera House at the march in the morning. Preparations are making to have the largest gathering of Odd Fellows ever in that county.

The Universalists of this State have raised $60,000 for the establishment of an academy at Akron.

The Ohio *Eagle* says that Mr. J. E. Strager has found on his farm, seven miles southeast of Lancaster, iron ore of good quality in large quantities. He has received liberal offers for it delivered on the cars.

Mrs. Victor, the Cleveland murderess, now in the penitentiary at Columbus, gives considerable trouble occasionally. There was a change of matrons recently, at which she took umbrage, and went to bed, and laid as if in a trance. She remained thus two weeks, refusing food, when the guard discovered that she had secreted a sufficient quantity of eatables to sustain life for some time, and that she would partake when no one was about. After being deprived of this she soon became tractable, and got bravely over her fit of sulks.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans Home met on Friday at Delaware. It is understood that one hundred acres of land at Xenia, with suitable buildings for a Home, will soon be offered to the Board, and probably accepted.

Zanesville boasted of possessing a dog which had saved three persons from drowning, until recently, when some human brute poisoned it.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Tionesta and Clarion Railroad—From the Baltimore and Ohio to Lake Erie —New Projects in Pennsylvania—Other Matters.

—The Warren *Ledger* says: By order of the Board of Directors of the Tionesta and Clarion Railroad, Henry Cobham, Chief Engineer, and corps of assistants met at Sheffield on Tuesday, the 3d inst., and proceeded, in company with J. D. James, Esq., President; E. Barns, Esq., Treasurer; John Sill, Esq., Secretary, and the Directors, to locate the starting point for the contemplated road. No difficulty being encountered, as there was no rival interests to subserve, the first stake was driven as a beginning and survey commenced in earnest, with a flattering prospect of the early completion.

It is evident from the interest being taken by the capitalists of Sheffield, that no child's play is to characterize their actions, but that indomitable energy that always succeeds will also in this instance be rewarded by the completion of this line of railroad, which is destined to make this vast wilderness resound with the hum of industry, and contribute, not only to the necessities of a neighboring State and of the world, but at the same time create the wealth and prosperity unsurpassed in the western part of this State. We are assured that within a very few days the interesting ceremony of first breaking ground will take place. We trust that all who feel an interest in this enterprise will be present, for its importance to Warren and Forest counties cannot be overestimated.

—A contract has been let for the construction of one hundred and eighteen miles of the Atlantic and Erie Railway, ultimately intended to connect the Baltimore and Ohio Railway with the lake at Toledo. The section to be built first extends through Perry, Licking, Morrow and a part of Crawford counties, leaving the remaining portion, towards Toledo, unprovided for as yet. The line contracted to be built passes through the "Great Vein" coal basin, a few miles east of Straitsville, and will be completed to Toledo, it is said, by that city the communication with the coal fields of which so much has been said.

—On the 13th inst., a meeting of the corporators of the Pequea, Warwick and Springfield Railroad Company was held at the public house of George W. Kafroth, in Earlville, Lancaster county. Mr. Amos H. Sweigart was called to the chair, and Henry B. Gish, Esq., lately returned to his native town, when he was attacked with his fatal illness.

—The survey of the railroad from Mt. Dallas to Bedford has been made by Mr. Fulton, Chief Engineer of the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad. It is believed the grade and bridging of the road can be done for $75,000, and perhaps less. If the estimates verify these figures, there will be but little difficulty in raising the means for constructing the road under contract in a short time. The distance as surveyed is about 22 miles and a half, following the river, crossing at Mt. Dallas and keeping the south side all the west of the gap below Bedford. There will be a tunnel at Mt. Dallas, and one over the Raystown branch above the junction with Dunning's creek. The survey of the Bridgewater section will probably be made in a short time.

—A correspondent writing from Burlington, Iowa, says: There are railway kings in the West as well as East. Joy of Detroit is something of a king, and Thomson, of Philadelphia, essentially a Western man, is another. Pitted against each other by their very conflicting interests, Shallcross and Thomson are railway managers. The latter has at last outwitted Vanderbilt and the blue coated and deliberate Indiana, and shall be *justice*, (the Italics are his own) during the period in which I have anything to do with the administration of the Government." Observe—that even the "small reformation landlord" should only be expiated "if it shall become necessary," and "in an inevitable extremity."

To Edmund Randolph, the Attorney General, under date of October 10th 1791, he wrote:

"It is my wish and desire that nothing would examine the laws of the general Government which have relation to Indian affairs, that is, for the purpose of securing their landed rights, restraining States or individuals from purchasing their lands, and forbidding unauthorized intercourse in their dealings with them; and moreover, that you would suggest such auxiliary laws as will supply the defects of those which are in being, thereby enabling the Executive to enforce obedience.

"If Congress expects to live in peace with the neighboring Indians and to avoid the expenses and horrors of a bloody combination, no other measure will be found indispensably necessary for which adequate provision is not provided that will check the spirit of speculation in lands, and will enable the Executive to carry them into full effect. This country will be constantly embroiled with the Indians, and appear faithless not only to their eyes, but in those of the neighboring Powers, and the interior remainder of the letter is in denunciation of a case in point. A second will be attempted to induce settlers to go with him to the "muscle shoals" in the Indian country "contrary to the wish of the Indians" an exact parallel to the "Big Horn Expedition" of the present day.

In his speech to both Houses of Congress, October 25th, 1791, President Washington said: "It is sincerely to be desired that all need of coercion in future may cease; and that in the ultimate intercourse may succeed, calculated to advance the happiness of the Indians and to attach them firmly to the United States. In order to do this, it seems necessary that they should experience the benefits of an impartial dispensation of justice; that the mode of alienating their lands, the main source of discontentand war, should be so defined and regulated as to obviate the imputation; that those with them should be promoted under regulations tending to procure an equitable deportment towards them, and that such rational experiments should be made for imparting to them the blessings of civilization as may from time to time suit their condition; that the Executive of the United States may be enabled to employ the means for uniting their interests with ours in the preservation of peace; and that effectual provision should be made for inflicting adequate penalties upon all those who, by violating the rights, shall infringe the treaties and endanger the peace of the Union.

A system corresponding with the mild principles of religion and philanthropy towards the unenlightened race of men, whose happiness materially depends on the conduct of the United States, would be unquestionable to the national character as conformable to the dictates of sound policy."

In a letter to Timothy Pickering, dated the 26th of January, 1791, Washington wrote: "Humanity and policy point out the mild path as the wish of every good citizen of the United States that Indian wars, and consequently their expulsion should be introduced among the Indians. So strongly am I convinced with the beneficial effects which our conduct would receive from such a thing, that I shall always take a singular pleasure in promoting it. You will ask, in my power, every measure which may tend to insure it."

And in his letter to John Carroll, April 10th, 1792, he said: "Impressed as I am with the opinion that the most effectual means of securing the permanent attachment of our savage neighbors is to convince them that we are just, and to show that a proper and friendly intercourse with us would be for our mutual advantage, I cannot conclude without giving you my thanks for your just and benevolent wishes to effect this desirable end upon the mild principles of religion and philanthropy."

To Gouverneur Morris, under date of June 21, 1792, he wrote: "We are essaying every means in our power to undeceive those hostile tribes, with respect to the intention of our country towards them, and to convince them that we are disposed to seek their multiplication not the occupation of their lands, except such as have been obtained by fair treaty and purchase *bona fide* made."

In November of 1792, in his speech to Congress, he said: "I cannot omit to call your Indian affairs without again recommending to your consideration the expediency of more adequate provision for giving energy to the laws through out our interior frontier, and *for regulating the commerce with the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory.*"

Your columns might be filled with expressions of this sort, but enough has been said to prove what was the life long sentiment and deliberate judgment of Washington on the Indian question, nevertheless I must be permitted to quote one more passage. It is from the letter written to Edmund Pendleton in January, 1795:

"It is not to be forgotten, that they in turn are not without serious causes of complaint, from the encroachments and wrongs made on their lands by our people, who are not to be restrained by any law now in being or likely to be enacted. *They, poor wretches, have no eyes through which their grievances are related; and it is well known that when one side only of a story is heard, and often repeated, the human heart becomes impressed with it insensibly.*

"*If measures like these were adopted, we might hope to live in peace and amity with these borderers, but not while whole and entire violation of law and justice, are guilty of the offences I have mentioned, and are carrying on with impunity. And when for the most atrocious murders, even of those of whom we have the least cause of complaint, a jury on the frontier can hardly be gotten to listen to a charge, much less to convict a culprit.*"

These words of Washington, the great "*humanitarian*," seem as if they had been written for the American people of to-day, and called forth by the events of the past few months. They were never more applicable than at the present moment.

Within the week, I have read the report of a military officer, in which he states that *two hundred and fifty* mounted men from Atlantic City and South Pass, had set out to find the Indians charged with certain murders. They found a small camp of four men, five women and nine children "about a mile from this post;" they killed the four men. Shortly afterwards they found a camp where they killed nine; but upon "meeting a small party" of armed Indians, they retreated to Atlantic City and disbanded. The officer states that although there is "no positive evidence," it is pretty certain the Indians committed the murders! I think, Mr. Editor, that if you and I were among the survivors of that tribe of Indians, we would immediately plan an attack upon the line of the Pacific Railroad. Whilst "in violation of law and justice," "unauthorized expeditions" and "atrocious murders" of Indians are permitted within a mile of a United States military post, it is impossible to live in peace and amity with these borderers.

Respectfully,
FRED'K R. BRUNOT,
Chairman of Indian Commission.
PITTSBURGH, May 13, 1870.

Yardley's Imperial Windsor Soap.

Yardley's Brown Windsor Soap.
Yardley's Sunflower Oil Soap.
Yardley's Elder Flower Soap.

Low's, Benbow's and Collinson's
Elder Flower Soap.
Brown Windsor Soap.
Honey Soap.
Glycerine Soap.

Lubin's Highly Perfumed Toilet Soaps.
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Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

George Washington's Opinion on the Treatment of the Indians.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

That the opinions of Washington should be brought forward to "support the policy of warfare and extermination to which the frontier settlers adhere," must be a matter of surprise to any one familiar with American history, nor will the surprise be lessened by an examination of the slender evidence on which the pretended coincidence of views is based.

When Col. Broadhead was about to march against the Six Nations, in 1779, Washington directed him to "contrive ways to inform" the friendly Pennsylvania Indians "that if they, in the meantime, give the least disturbance to the frontier, the whole force will be turned against them, and that we will never rest till we have cut them off from the face of the earth." This politic threat, intended to prevent, by intimidation, their possible interference in the war with the Six Nations, is brought forward, and chiefly relied upon, to sustain the slanderous assertion that George Washington was in favor of the inhuman policy of exterminating the Indians! Let me ask the favor of your columns to defend the great name which no one should be permitted to asperse. If I do so at some length, it is because his opinions and utterances on the Indian question, as on many other subjects, have a value for the present time by the lapse of time, and are exactly pertinent to the living issues of the present.

When at war with Indian nations, Washington warred with them precisely as he did with the French and with the English, "by expelling the Indians (enemy) and destroying their principal points of support," and that was right; but from the beginning of his career, whenever practicable, no one ever more sedulously cultivated friendly relations with Indians than did he. "It is in their power," he said in his letter to Dinwiddie, in 1755, "to be of infinite use to us; and without Indians we shall never be able to cope with these cruel foes to our country," meaning the French.

Washington Irving says of him: "Strict justice and equity had always formed the basis of Washington's dealings with the Indian tribes, and he had endeavored to convince them that such was the general policy of our Government, *but his efforts were often thwarted by the conduct of our own people, the encroachments of land speculators and the lawless conduct of our frontiersmen.*"

He authorized the Harmer expedition against the Miami Indians in 1790 with great reluctance. Before setting out Harmer was asking "under a decision," and after the disastrous result of that expedition the delegates of three Seneca chiefs to visit the Miamis and persuade them to bury the hatchet. "Washington (says Irving vol. v. p. 87) had always been averse to any measure to civilize the savages, but had little faith in the experiment which had been pursued, of sending their young men to our colleges; the true means, he thought, was to introduce the arts and habits of industry among them. In concluding his speech to the Seneca chiefs, he observed: 'When you return to your country, tell your nation that it is my desire to promote their prosperity by teaching them the use of domestic animals, and by introducing the white people plough and raise so much corn; and if, upon consideration, it would be agreeable to the nations at large to have those arts, I will find some means of teaching them at some place within their country as may be agreed upon.'"

In a letter to General Lafayette, August 11, 1793, Washington seemed to congratulate himself on the conclusion of peace with the Creek Nation of Indians. "This event will leave us in peace from one end of our borders to the other, except where it may be interrupted by small refugee banditti of Cherokees and Shawanese, who can be chastised or even extirpated if it shall become necessary. But this will only be done in an inevitable extremity; since the basis of our proceeding with the Indian nations has been, and shall be *justice*, (the Italics are his own) during the period in which I have anything to do with the administration of the Government." Observe—that even the "small refugee banditti" should only be extirpated "if it shall become necessary," and "in an inevitable extremity."

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, May 16 1870.

No important change was noticed in the features of the local discount market to-day. Money is quite active, and there is a good demand for loans which represent our heaviest interests. The volume of discount business is quite large, and the old banks report their ability to accommodate their customers in all reasonable demands upon them.

—Few local stocks were offered on the market to-day. Farmers' Deposit National Bank is offered at 200; Elevator stock at 5; Columbia Oil is in request at 15 and 16, but there is a disposition to hold for higher figures.

—The government bond market is very steady, with a strong undertone, which can only be weakened by the passage of the Funding Bill. This is the only disturbing cause of the market, and once it is in some way disposed of, there will be but a light business in government securities.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	117	117	117¼
U. S. Bonds '82	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	114	114	113¾
U. S. Bonds '67	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '68	114¾	114¾	114¾
5-20's	108	108	108
Gold	114½	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities in New York to-day: Gold, 114¾; '81 bonds, 117¾; '62's, 112¾; 64's, 111¾; old '65's, 111¾; 10 40's, 108; new '65's, 113¾; '67's, 114¾; '68's, 114¼; Pacifics, 112¾.

—In regard to the gold market the prevailing opinion is that less confidence is felt than a week ago in a further rise in the price. The amount of gold for cash delivery is large, and the balances which the holders have to carry over at a cost of 4@6 per cent. per annum interest are so considerable as to discourage speculation on the calculation of higher figures later in the season. Exchange on London is in fair demand, and some of the leading bankers report sales at 109½, less a brokerage of one-eighteenth of one per cent. At the same time they see no immediate prospect of a demand sufficiently important to send gold abroad at a profit. There is said to be about four millions of gold bars in the treasury of the New York city, held for coinage, and the accommodation of three or four banking houses, which, by arrangement with the treasury, have to be withdrawn by the first retary week in June, and gold coin or gold certificates of deposit substituted. The latter will not, necessarily, to be shipped to Europe. The customs receipts into the treasury will be somewhat ahead of the May interest paid out. Saturday's customs are about $385,000, and the interest payments monthly amount to $1,000,000.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

May 14, 1870.	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30	3 30
New York Central	204½	206½	206	206¾	206¾
New Jersey Central	103	103	103	103	103
Erie	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾	23¾
Harlem					
Reading	104	104¾	104	104¾	104¾
Michigan Central		106½		106½	
Michigan Southern	98¾	98¾	99¼	99¼	99¼
Illinois Central		144½		144½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		104½		104½	
Chicago and Northwestern	79¾	79¾	80¼	80¼	81¼
Do preferred	89¾	89¾	90	90	90
Rock Island	120¾	120¾	121¼	121¼	121¼
St. Paul	82	81	82¼	82¼	82¼
St. Paul preferred	87	85½	86	86	86
Toledo and Wabash	55½	56	56¼	56¼	56¼
Toledo and Wabash pref.		73		73	
Fort Wayne		93¾		93¾	
Chicago and Alton		113¾		113¾	
Ohio and Miss. pfd.	37¾	37¾	38	38	38¼
Western Union Telegraph	33¾	33¾		33¾	
Pacific Mail	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Adams Express	66	66		66	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	42	42		42	
American M. U. Express		44		42	
United States Express		45		45	
Gold	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	203½	204¾	¼	
N. J. Central	103½	103		½
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Harlem	141	144		
Reading	104¾	104¾		¼
Mich. Central	123¾	123¾		
Mich. Southern	98¾	99¼	¼	
Illinois Central	141½	141½		
Clev. and Pitts	109	106¾		¼
Chicago and North	80¾	81¼	½	
Do. preferred	89½	90	½	
Rock Island	119¾	121¼	1¼	
St. Paul	82	82¼		¼
Do. preferred	84½	86	1½	
Tol. and Wabash	56¾	56		¾
Do. preferred	73	73		
Fort Wayne	94¼	94¼	¼	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	113½	104½		¾
Ohio and Miss.	37¾	38¼	¾	
Western U. Tel.	33¾	33¾		
Pacific Mail	40	39¾		¼
Adams Express	65½	66	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	45¼	45¼	1	
American M. U. Ex	42	42		
U. S. Express	45¼	45		¼

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, May 16, 1870.

BUSINESS.—A fair amount of activity was perceptible in commercial circles, notwithstanding the spring season has been extended to an unusual length. As relates to prices we have no material change to communicate to our readers. Produce generally keeps pace with the wants of the local trade, prices being uniform. The weather has been all that could be desired, clear and pleasant. Groceries—Although the sales exhibit a falling off, as compared with the first of the month, still the operations continue large, more so than for many years past—and why not? Pittsburgh is to-day undoubtedly one of the cheapest and best grocery markets in the Union. Dealers have a choice and well selected stock to offer, and are selling large orders daily at a very small margin of profit. This is fast becoming known generally, and parties are disposed to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered. Bacon and provisions—we can report a steady jobbing demand at an advance. The heavy sales made during the past two weeks have thinned out the stock very materially. Large dealers have been on the lookout for some time for a market, where an additional supply can be obtained. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER.—Dull and neglected, in fact scarcely inquired for. We quote nominally at 50 @60c ₱ gal.

APPLES.—The season is rapidly drawing to a close. A few lots are occasionally disposed of at $4 75@5 00 ₱ bbl.

ASHES.—We have nothing new to note at this time. The demand was fair and sales were to a moderate extent. Soda ash, common, are retailed at cash 7¼@7¾c; pearls 9@9½c ₱ lb.

BROOMS—The market was not an active one; we are reported sales from store at $3 50@4 50; No. 1 at $4 50; No. 2 at $4 00; No. 3 at $3 50; common at $2 50@3 00 ₱ dozen, as per quality.

BUCKETS—The demand was restricted to limited parcels for home purposes; prices nominal at $1 60@1 75 ₱ doz.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market was devoid of animation. The supply was fully up with the demand. Apples range from 6@6½c; peaches—quarters 6@7c; halves 8@9c; blackberries 12@13c; pitted cherries 26@28c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—The market was not very active; prices appeared weak. We are reported sales Western Reserve, new, 14c; Limburger, 15c; Goshen, 15½@16c; New York Goshen, 16½@17c ₱ lb.

CARBON OIL.—The market exhibited but little change; we note sales standard brands at 34@36½c ₱ gallon.

BROOM CORN.—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 13@16c ₱ lb.

BUTTER.—The market was dull with more sellers than buyers; prices continue very weak. Sales of fresh roll were reported at 20@25c ₱ lb; common packs not wanted. The receipts were 18 packages.

EGGS.—The market exhibited more firmness. Prices are looking up. We note sales at 14@15c ₱ dozen.

POTATOES.—The market contains a supply in excess of the demand. Prices, however, have undergone no change; sales of mixed lots from wharf and depot at 50@60c; sales prime peach blows from store at 65@85c ₱ bushel.

FEED.—The market ruled firm with a fair demand. The mills report purchasers for all they have to sell. The following are the wholesale pr ces for round lots: Bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 60; screenings 90c; chop $1 30; sweepings $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

RYE FLOUR.—The market remains quiet with a limited demand at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

LIME.—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales of Eastern white at $1 75; Cleveland white at $2 ₱ barrel.

CEMENT.—Sales of Phœnix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY.—The market continues bare. Small sales were reported at $ 6 00@6 50 ₱ barrel.

CORN MEAL.—The demand is moderate, sales were of a similar description: sales at 95c @$1 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY.—We can report a fair demand with sales of live chickens by the coop at 90c@$1 00 ₱ pair.

COOPERAGE.—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $1 60; No. 2 $1 50 and No. 3 $1 50. Market well supplied.

FISH.—The market is steady but not very active; we are reported sales at $13 ₱ ton.

SALT.—The market was not active one. The demand was restricted to sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₱ bbl, and the usual advance from store.

HAY.—The market was a dull one. The supply continues to exceed the demand. Prime is held sold on the wharf and from depot at $12@18 per ton. Wagon lots were sold at various prices.

HIDES.—Prices have undergone no change; we are reported sales of green salted at 10@11c; green uncured 7@8c; of green call 12½c; dry flint 22@23c ₱ lb.

TEAS.—The market was steady; moderate sales were reported at $1 85@2 00 ₱ bushel.

RAGS.—Are in fair demand; mixed lots sell from 3@3½c. The demand was moderate. We can report sales in a regular way at 4@5 ₱ pound.

GROCERIES.—The market was decidedly active for the season, although there was a falling off compared with the first part of the month; it must, however, be taken into consideration that the season has been both a long and an active one. The following are the current rates:

COFFEES.—Market more settled. Rio ordinary 18½c; fair to good 19@20c; prime 21@ 22c; choice 22½@23c; strictly choice 23c; Java ordinary to fair 25@26c; fancy 28@29c.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 13½c; A coffee, 12¾@13c; B do 12¾c; extra C 12½c; Island do 12c.

NEW ORLEANS SUGARS.—Fair 10c; good 10½c; prime 10¾c; choice 12c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS.—Loveing's and Havemyer & Elder's drips 80c; white honey drips 75; Jersey 75c; white drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber 56c; good syrups 50c.

MOLASSES.—New Orleans, choice, 80@90c. MAPLE SYRUP.—Market quiet; sales were reported at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Is selling in a regular way at 12@12½c ₱ lb.

TEAS.—In moderate demand; Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and 1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 95c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 90c@$1 ₱ lb.

RICE.—Carolina at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

STARCH.—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES.—Mould 12c; Star 20c; Sterine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $3 00@7 00.

GRAIN.—The market, generally speaking, was firm with a good trade demand, prices being well maintained. The receipts since our last were: Corn, 4,762 sacks; oats, 1,000 sacks; wheat, 422 sacks; wheat, 1,228 sacks; corn, 409 sacks. Quotations at rates are as follows: At depot the mills quote red winter $1 18@1 20; white $1 30@1 32, selling a slight advance. Oats—market firm with a large demand for export; sales were reported on the wharf at 52@53c. Corn—The trade was satisfied, there being plenty of purchasers. Sales of corn on wharf and from track 85c; shelled 90@91c ₱ bushel. Rye—Market dull. Holders very anxious holders refuse to accept less than 95c@$1 00 as to quality. Barley—Market quiet with only an occasional sale at spring $2@2 00; fall 90@95c. The season for large sales is over.

FLOUR.—The market was a waiting feature of the market; buyers were numerous and willing to invest. During the past few days the demand for the Eastern market has steadily improved. The mills are unable to fill their orders. They received a short supply of past twenty-four hours were 1 010 barrels, and for the past four days 5,532 barrels. The store trade was as follows: Family or winter wheat in bbls $5; 65; $5 75 in sacks; fancy white wheat $6 in bbls, and $5 75 sacks. White spring flour $5 25 in bbls, and $5 in sacks; Sippo Valley $6 in bbls, and $5 75 in sacks; Miami $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Old Town $5 75 in bbls, and $5 50 in sacks; Star Light $5 85; Springfield $5 75; Iowa $5 75; Lancaster $5 50; Rochester $5 75; Spring Valley $5 85 ₱ bbl; Dayton City $5 85; Wayne City $6; Gem of the West $5 75; Andrew's choice $6 25 ₱ bbl, and $5 50 off in sacks. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6 00; in sacks $5 90; extra white wheat in barrels $5 60; in sacks $5 50; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 00; in sacks $4 90; fine white wheat, in barrels $4 50; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $4 40; in sacks $4 30; Two Stars, blue brands, in barrels $4 25; in sacks $4 15; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS.—The supply exceeds the demand with sales of prime Tennessee at 85@90c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY.—The market was steady without any change in prices; the following are quoted at $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; common rectified $1 08; proof rectified $1 18; half rye half corn $1 75 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS.—The season being about over, we note only an occasional sale of timothy and clover seed. The former is held at $6 25 and the latter at $4 00@5 00 ₱ bushel.

LIQUORS.—Market quiet; held at $2 15@2 20. FEATHERS.—The market was quiet with a limited demand. American mixed at 85@90c; mixed lots, 75@80c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The activity that has existed for some time past continues. Holders yesterday made a slight advance on prices with sales at 13½c for plain sugar cured hams, canvassed. 20@20½c; plain, 19@19½c; shoulders, plain, 13½c; sugar cured, do, 14½@14¾c; sides, plain, 13½c; clear, do, 14½c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 20@21c.

MESS PORK—$30 00@30 50.

LARD—Tierces 12½c; in buckets 13c; in 3 to 5 lb caddies 13¼@13¾c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 at $1 25@1 28 and No. 2, 85c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

HOG TONGUES—Sold in a regular way at $1 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 17, 1870.

BUSINESS.—The market was somewhat unsettled. Crude appeared firm, while refined was dull. Buyers were disposed to hold off. These combinations produced a quiet market.

CRUDE.

Holders were firm, with a fair demand. The sales reported were 1,000 bbls spot at 12¾c. Sales 1,000 bbls, seller option in sixty days, the latter in the day 12¾c was bid for April, May or June, Seller's option, all year, nominal at 12¾@12¾c. The new well struck on Saturday, on the Dalzell Farm, is now yielding 375 barrels per day.

REFINED.

The market was dull. We did not learn of a single operation for any delivery. Quotations were for spot 27c; for May 27¼c; for June 27¼@ 27½c; for July, August and September, 28c.

Antwerp dispatches quote refined oil at 54 francs.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 16.—The *Herald* says: The market is more quiet to-day. There is not much disposition to operate among buyers, sellers asking prices above those bid. Upon lower crude 54 was bid, but with few sellers. On upper creek 54 35 was freely bid during the day, though at the close the majority of buyers were offering at 54 30. Buyers are calculating their bids. Holders do not exhibit a desire to dispose of their property, and at present writing sale is the result. Outside markets, though not materially changed from the figures of the preceding day, were still dull and weak at the close.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$4 35
500 bbls upper creek	4 35
250 bbls upper creek	4 35
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 40
1,000 bbls upper creek	4 40
250 bbls Tarr farm	4 47½
500 bbls Rouseville	4 40
500 bbls lower creek	4 40
500 bbls lower creek	4 45

NEW YORK, May 16.—Closing on 11th: Petroleum—Crude in bulk held at 15½c; very quiet market; a sale of 500 bbls was made last evening at 15c; crude in shipping order is quoted at 28½c, without any business to report. The market for refined was less active; higher prices were asked, with but few buyers; business principally on speculative account; quotations 27½c spot, 27½c June 27¾c July, 28c; July and August 28c; sales 5,000 bbls June on private terms; 2,000 bbls seller's option, July, 27½@28c; 2,000 bbls for first half of July, 27½c, and 1,500 bbls for August at 28c; jobbing price 29c; naphtha held at 16c; no demand for any business reported. Philadelphia delivery—holders' advanced prices create a very dull market, with prices more or less nominal; 27¼c is asked for May, with 27c bid; sales 2,000 bbls August at 28c. Boston—Crude 15½c; refined 28c.

SHAMBURG, May 16.—Market quiet and steady at $4 35 on road, or $4 15@4 25 at wells.

OIL CITY, May 16.—Market opened firm at $4 50 for lower creek delivery; $4 80 for Oil City.

PLEASANTVILLE, May 16.—Market very quiet; prices lower; $4 00 at wells is the highest price offering this morning.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 16. —Market quiet; lower creek $4 50; uppes $4 35.

HORSEHEAD, May 16.—Market firm; offering $4 40, selling $4 45.

PETROLIA, May 16.—Market steady; prime light straw to white 26¾c; standard white 27c; crude 14@14½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, May 10, 11:30 A. M.—The market is very quiet and inactive; prices nominally at 33@34 40.

A new well on the Dalzell farm near Petroleum Centre is pumping 375 barrels of green oil.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Market firm; crude 15¾@15¾c; sales of refined June and July, 1,500 bbls each, at 27¾c; June and July, 1,000 bbls each, at 27¾c; last half of July, 2,000 bbls at 27¾c; May, 500 bbls at 27c; 27¾c are now bid for May.

OIL CITY, May 16.—Market very quiet at about $4 45@4 50; Lower Creek and Oil City $4 35@4 90. No transactions.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet but steady and nominal. May 27c; June 27¼@27¾c; July 27¾@28c; July and August 28c; sales 500 bbls at 27¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 5:30 P. M.—Market quiet and prices steady and strong; very little oil offering. May 27@27½c; the receipts keep pace with the wants of the local trade, prices being uniform. The weather has been all that could be desired, clear and pleasant. Groceries—Although the sales exhibit a falling off, as compared with the first of the month, still the operations continue large, more so than for many years past—and why not? Pittsburgh is to-day undoubtedly one of the cheapest and best grocery markets in the Union. Dealers have a choice and well selected stock to offer, and are selling large orders daily at a very small margin of profit. This is fast becoming known generally, and parties are disposed to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered. Bacon and provisions—we can report a steady jobbing demand at an advance. The heavy sales made during the past two weeks have thinned out the stock very materially. Large dealers have been on the lookout for some time for a market, where an additional supply can be obtained. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

NEW YORK, May 16.—Evening.—Cotton dull, heavy and lower; sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 29½c; middling Orleans 29¾c. Flour—receipts 23,773 bbls; flour 5@10c lower; sales 10,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $5 10@5 30 for extra State and western; $5 10@5 15 for extra White; $5 75@6 00 for extra. St. Louis $5 10@6 75 for good to choice do; the market closing dull and heavy. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky unchanged; sales 200 bbls at $1 04@1 05. Grain—Wheat—receipts, 26,000 bush; spring 1@2c lower; sales at 1c lower; sales $1,000 bush at $1 18@1 20 for No. 3 spring; the latter extreme for choice; $1 19@1 19½ for winter red and amber Western; $1 40@1 50 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 50@1 52 for California. Rye unchanged. Barley and barley malt dull and unchanged. Oats 1c lower; sales 30,000 bush at 51@51½c for Western; 52@53c for State; closing at 51½@52c for Western; 52@53c for State. Corn—receipts 76,287 bush; sales 44,000 bush; rye 2@3c lower; mixed Western 1@2c lower; sales 113,000 bushels; prime, 84@85c; white Southern 87@88c; yellow Southern 85@86c; mixed Western 84@85c; white Western 87@88c; yellow Western 85@86c. Beef steady; sales of 100 bbls at $8@9 50 for country mess. Pork heavy; sales 1,000 bbls at $30 50@30 60 for prime mess; $32 00@32 50 for prime mess, seller May; and June, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller May and June, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller July, at $30 00@30 50; prime mess, seller July, at $28 50@29 00; mess, seller July, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller August, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller August, at $30 00@30 50; prime mess, seller August, at $28 50@29 00; mess, seller August, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller September, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller September, at $30 00@30 50; prime mess, seller September, at $28 50@29 00; mess, seller September, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller October, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller October, at $30 00@30 50; prime mess, seller October, at $28 50@29 00; mess, seller October, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller November, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller November, at $30 00@30 50; prime mess, seller November, at $28 50@29 00; mess, seller November, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller December, at $29 50@30 00; mess, seller December, at $30 00@30 50; prime mess, seller December, at $28 50@29 00; mess, seller December, at $29 50@30 00. Beef steady; sales 100 bbls at $6@6 50 for plain mess; $7@8 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales of 100 bbls at $26@28. Tierce beef firm; sales of 80 tierces at $12@14 for prime mess and $9 for India mess; $16@18 for prime and extra prime do. Cut meats—sales of 500 packages at 12½@13c for pickled hams; 14½@15c for pickled bellies; sales of 100 tierces 15½@16½c for steam, and 18½@19c for kettle rendered, also. Lard—sales of steam, seller May, June and July, at 16¾@16¾c. Butter steady and in fair demand at 14@20c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 8@16½c. Freights to Liverpool nominally lower.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull, and 5@10c lower. Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower. Rye is nominal. Oats are very quiet; 60c for Western, in store. Corn is dull, at 1@2c lower. Pork dull and heavy. Lard dull and steady, at 15¾@16c for Steam. Whisky dull and nominal, at 95c for Western. Beef steady, with moderate demand. American hams in fair demand and firm. Lard is quiet, at 16½@16¾c on the spot, and 16½c June or July. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Tobacco active and a shade better. Cotton dull at 21½c. Hemp active and better at $120@125 for undressed and $170@180 for dressed. Flour firm at $4 25@4 50 for fall superfine; $4 55@ 4 70 for X; $5 00@5 50 for XX; choice to fancy $5 60@ 6 25; XXX and family $6 50@7 00; choice to fancy white $7 00@7 12½. Oats heavy at 62@66c. Corn dull at 82@83c. Rye heavy at 90@92c. Provisions active and higher; pork $30. Dry salt meats and bacon nearly nominal; clear sides and clear ribs country Saturday and to-day; 13¾@13¾c for shoulders; 15¾@16c for clear rib, and 16c for clear. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; clear rib 17c; clear 17¾c. Sugar cured hams 18@19c; canvassed 20@20½c; plain 19@19½c. Lard 14½c for keg. Cattle scarce and wanted at 4½@5½c for medium; 6@7c for good to choice. Hogs unchanged at 8@9c for good to choice.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—Flour steady; family $5 10@5 50; extra $4 80@5 00. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 10@1 12 for white. Corn in better supply, and prices lower, closing dull at 86c. Oats unchanged at 48@50c. Rye dull at 90c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Mess pork held firmly at $30 00. Lard 16¼c—no sales. There is an active demand for bulk shoulders, and 3 6,000 pounds sold at 12c held at 12½c. Sales of three cars held at 13c, with sales of 150,000 lbs at this rate; clear rib sides sold at 15½c, and clear at 16c. Bacon—shoulders in demand; clear rib sides barely inquired for, which sold at 16c cash and 17½c; buyers first half of June; clear rib sides sold at 18½c; buyers first half of June; clear sides sold at 19½@ 20c. Eggs firm at 13c. Linseed oil $1 06. Groceries active and quiet. Good 11¼ hams. Exchange steady. Money market easy at 6@8 ₱ cent.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Flour in less demand, with sales of 1,000 barrels family at $5 50@6 00; and unchanged. Rye steady; western $1 03@1 05; corn lower; yellow $1 15 afloat. Oats unchanged; western 55@56c. Petroleum quiet; crude 15½c; refined 28½c. Provisions dull; pork $29 50@30. Hams 16½@ 17½c. Whisky dull at $1 05 for wood and iron bound. Cattle active and higher; sales 1 110 head; extra 10@ 10c; fair to good $9@9½c; common 6@8c. Sheep active and in fair demand; sales 8 10,000 head, at 6@7½c for clipped. Hogs unchanged; sales 3,000 head at $13@13 75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Cotton inactive and drooping; middling 28c. Gold closing at 114¾@114¾. Flour active and at $5 20@5 25. Wheat at $1 08@1 20. Oats 70c. Rye $1 00. Provisions firm, with an advancing tendency. Mess pork 2,000 barrels sugar cured hams, 100 tierces on spot, at 15c; 2,500 do delivered July and August at 15½c. Pork $30. Bulk meats 12½c, 16@16½c. Bacon 13@ 13½@17½c. Lard 17c. Whisky $1 05@1 06. Coffee—sales 10 hhds at 26 00@19 50 for frosted to good leaf.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—Flour firm and unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull; prices fell off 2c. No. 1 red winter at $1 22, no inquiry for No 2 red. Corn—no change. Oats 46 lower; 50c for State offered at 50c. Rye quiet and held at 90@92c. Barley dull and nominal. Petroleum quiet and prices nominally unchanged; refined held at 24c for May; crude held at $@ 15c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat at full; western $1 20@1 25; Pennsylvania lower at $1 23@1 40. Corn—white $1 22@1 23, yellow $1 17. Oats firmer at 65c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon and advancing; rib sides 17c; clear 17¾c; shoulders 14c; hams 20@21c. Lard firm at 16@17c. Whisky in fair demand, iron bound $1 10; wood bound $1 09, patent $1 08.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Dry Goods—Market quiet but steady for nearly all staple fabrics; the only change to observe is in Omega A C A 7 inches, which have fallen off from 30 to 29c, and A 4 14 inches of the same brand, which have been held at 30c by some jobbers, are also reduced to 28½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 1,426 bales; exports 1,663 bales. Flour $5 25@5 50. Corn dull at $1 15. Oats quiet at 70c. Hay dull at $23 @26. Bacon quiet at 22. Lard dull at 17@18c. Pork dull at $30. Bacon shoulders 13½c; sides 18c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 16.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull, 3@4c lower; No. 1 white Michigan $1 24; amber Michigan $1 18. No. 1 red $1 12½. Corn dull and 1c lower. No 2 90c; No 1 94c. Oatsunchanged and dull; No 2 38c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Flour nominally 12½c lower. Wheat weak, at $1 06 for No 1; 98½c for No 2. Oats active at 50c for No 2. Corn steady at 87 for rejected. Rye and barley nominal.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 16.—Flour—demand moderate at $5 10@5 50 for choice. Wheat unchanged; extra $1 at No. 1 $1 40; regular $1 28. Oats steady at 60c for State. Barley $1 05 ₱ cental.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114¾.

NEW YORK, May 16—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 5@6 ₱ cent.

STERLING

Firm at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Firm; opened at 114¾, and closed at 114¾@114¾. Carrying rates 4@3 ₱ cent. Clearances $25,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong. Coupons '81 117¾@117¾; do '62 112½@112½; do '64 111¾@111¾; do '65 111¾@112; do '65 new 113¾@ 114¼; do '67 114¾@114¾; do '68 114¾@114¾; 10-40s 108@ 108¼; currency 6s 112¾@112¾.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 91; old Tennessees 60½; new do 56¾; old North Carolinas 39; new do 24½.

STOCKS.

Railway speculation has been quite animated during the afternoon and higher prices are made in the entire list, while New York Central stock and Reading touched the highest point of the season. The leading features of the market were Rock Island, Northwestern, New York Central and Ohio and Mississippi. The immediate cause of the rise was the report from Washington that the new tax bill relieved railroads from their heaviest receipts. The great strength of the market throughout the day was due to the immense pressure to buy purchases by strong parties. Miscellaneous dull. Express stocks steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 70¾; Western Union Telegraph 33½; Quicksilver 9½; Mariposa 6¾; do preferred 17¾; Adams Express 66; Wells 45¼; American 42; United States 45; Merchants' Union 17¾; New York Central 92¾@ 93¼; Erie 24¾; do preferred 47; Harlem 140¾; do preferred 141¾; Reading 104¾; Michigan Southern 99¼; Lake Shore 99¾; Illinois Central 141¾; Pittsburgh 106¾; Northwestern 81¾; do preferred 90¾; Rock Island 121¾; New Jersey Central 103¾; St. Paul 86¾; do preferred 87¾; Wabash 56¾; Fort Wayne 94¼; Chicago and Alton 113; do preferred 113; Ohio and Mississippi 38¾; Terre Haute 36; do preferred 73; St. Joseph preferred 110¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 79.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Calumet 65; Copper Falls 8; Franklin 2; Hecla 80; Quincy 108.

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $77,387,191; currency, $4,005,976; general balance, $84,983,345.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Live Stock Market—86 cars cattle to-day at Weehawken, 60 cars at Communipaw, 10 cars at Hoboken, 6 cars at Jersey City, and 1,300 for sale by ferry; 5,700 for the week; the market is very strong and active, and prices ruling at 16¾@17c, with sales at 17½c; the quality is generally of good to choice; 14½@16c; the average is 15½@17c; 90 Missouri 1,140 lbs gross, at 16½c, 67 lbs 9 cwt; prices ruling strong for large steers. Sheep go slowly and some concessions are made; total for the week 6,700, 1,300 left over; 7½@8c for thin to good western sheared; a car 72 lbs Ohio sold at 8c; a car 78 lbs Penn. at 8c; a car 80 lbs at 8½c. Lambs lower, selling from 12@16c.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; nominal; active for week 21,000, with 27 cars to-day; market firm with none selling alive.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, May 16, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: St. Charles at 6 A. M., and Telegraph at 10 A. M. Up: Juniata at 11 A. M., and Granite State at 1 P. M. River falling; weather clear and warm.

H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

R. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Bella	Moorehead	Geneva.
Arlington	Moore	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Petrolia	Harlan	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Five feet nine inches and falling.

ALLEGHENY.—Six feet nine inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet nine inches and falling slowly. Weather getting very warm. Trade on the wharf was moderately active for the season. The departures to-day will include the Grandee and Wild Dove for St. Louis, Arlington for Cincinnati, and Julia for Zanesville.

THE Granite State is going to take an excursion party from Portsmouth, on Monday, to Pittsburgh and return.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—The steamboat Tyrone sunk fifty miles below Clarksville, in the Cumberland river.

THE steamer Savanna, Capt. Rogers, is announced for St. Louis. Passengers and shippers will bear this immind. ,

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.—A dispatch from Helena says: The Missouri river is higher at this point than at any time during the last season.

THE punctual packet Belle, Capt. J. P. Smith, takes her departure this day at 5 P. M., for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE first-class towboat Wild Duck and barges Dove and Swan, in charge of Capt. Aswell, left for Cincinnati this day evening, for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. Shippers can rely on this.

RUMOR says that the Pomeroy, Big Sandy and Cincinnati Transportation Company have contracted for a new boat thirty feet longer and four feet wider than the Fleetwood, for the Marietta and Cincinnati trade.

THE towboat Tigress No. 2 has la

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Dean, Miss Mary, Girardville, Pa.	3
Jones, Mrs. Wm., Sharpsburg, Pa.	3
Erecter, O. M., N. Y.	3
Sprengel, J. F., Ashland, Ohio.	3
Sowders, Emma, Mingo Ferry, O.	3
Whitmore, D., North Bridgewater, Mass.	3
West & Wood, Zenia, Ind.	3

TO LET.—A fine stone quarry is offered for lease on reasonable terms. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

NEW DESIGNS.—The most elaborate and elegant designs are to be found at No. 23 Sixth street, at Nelson's glass staining establishment.

A CARD.—Mr. C. Walters expresses his opinion on certain subjects in another column, under the heading "A Card."

EMBOSSED GLASS.—For doors and transoms, the finest work in the country is to be seen at William Nelson's establishment, 23 Market street.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this evening at half past seven o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Elliott E. Swift's Church), Federal street. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. D. Herr and Rev. Wm. M. Young, D. D.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, will visit our city to-morrow, and will probably remain several days. He comes on business connected with the Connellsville Railroad, an enterprise in which all our citizens are deeply interested. He will be found at the Monongahela House.

ACCIDENT.—A driver named James Boilin, who is in the employ of Armstrong & Co., met with a severe accident yesterday morning. At the time of the accident he was driving his wagon on the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Duquesne way, when he dropped the lines, and the horses becoming frightened, dashed down the street and threw the driver out of the wagon and smashed one of his legs into splinters. Dr. Brashear was called to attend the unfortunate man.

THE CITY FUNDS.

Report of the Finance Committee.

The Position of the Treasurer Untenable—The Matter to be Taken to Court for Decision.

The Finance Committee of City Councils held a meeting, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of Controller McGowan.

Members present, Messrs. Murray, Edwards, Tomlinson, Cameron, E. P. Jones, Verner, Batchelor, McEwen, Carroll, Morgan, Brown, Negley, Beymer, Isaac Jones, McAuley, Oliver, Seitz and Gross.

Mr. Phillips, the President, being absent, Mr. Batchelor was called to the chair. The President, on taking the chair, stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the special committee, appointed to inquire into the legality of the "Barton ordinance."

Mr. Slagle, City Attorney, presented the report of the committee, as follows:

THE REPORT.

PITTSBURGH, May 16, 1870.

To the Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, to whom was referred the communication of A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, in which he notifies you that he declines to comply with the ordinance of the Councils, dated May 2, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city," respectfully report that they have carefully examined the opinion of his counsel, upon which his action is based, and all acts of Assembly relating to the matter, and are clearly of the opinion that the ordinance of Councils does not in any manner contravene the previous act of Assembly; and that the ordinance is legal and binding upon Mr. Cochran as an officer of this city.

The opinion of Mr. Cochran's counsel is based upon the thirty-second section of the act of April 6, 1867, known as the Consolidation act, which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to receive and safely keep all moneys belonging to the corporation; and he shall pay out the same on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, and not otherwise; and he shall keep such accounts thereof, and make such reports in relation thereto to the Controller as may be required by ordinance direct."

There are two clauses in this section, which, it is alleged, are violated by the ordinance of Councils—one in keeping and the other as to paying out the moneys. We cannot see that the ordinance is inconsistent with the provisions of the act, as we propose to take the money out of his custody, but merely designates where it shall be kept by him. As the banks designated are depositories of the fiscal and usual customary mode of keeping money is to deposit it in such banks, we think there can be no nothing unreasonable in requiring a public officer so to keep the public funds. As regards the mode in which the city has claimed since the time of its incorporation. Nor does it seem to be any serious objection to the provision of the ordinance as to the manner in which the money is to be drawn from the banks. The act provides that it shall be drawn from the treasury upon the warrant of the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller. The is a precautionary measure, and is not superceded by the ordinance, which simply provides a further safeguard in requiring that it be drawn from the banks upon the checks of the Treasurer countersigned by the Controller.

A sidelight from any general power which the corporation may have to thus protect its funds, we think the authority is fully conferred by the consolidation act itself. The twenty-fourth section, referring to the power of Councils, declares that "Councils shall have the control and management of the finances and of all property, real or personal, belonging to the corporation," and in the twenty-ninth section, which provides for the collection of the funds, it declares that it is further provided "that the sums described in this act, or may be properly by an ordinance of Councils not inconsistent with this act, and which are not inconsistent with the nature of their respective offices."

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GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, to whom was referred the communication of A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, in which he notifies you that he declines to comply with the ordinance of the Councils, dated May 2, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city," respectfully report that they have carefully examined the opinion of his counsel, upon which his action is based, and all acts of Assembly relating to the matter, and are clearly of the opinion that the ordinance of Councils does not in any manner contravene the previous act of Assembly; and that the ordinance is legal and binding upon Mr. Cochran as an officer of this city.

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GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, to whom was referred the communication of A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, in which he notifies you that he declines to comply with the ordinance of the Councils, dated May 2, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city," respectfully report that they have carefully examined the opinion of his counsel, upon which his action is based, and all acts of Assembly relating to the matter, and are clearly of the opinion that the ordinance of Councils does not in any manner contravene the previous act of Assembly; and that the ordinance is legal and binding upon Mr. Cochran as an officer of this city.

The opinion of Mr. Cochran's counsel is based upon the thirty-second section of the act of April 6, 1867, known as the Consolidation act, which reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to receive and safely keep all moneys belonging to the corporation; and he shall pay out the same on warrants drawn by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller, and not otherwise; and he shall keep such accounts thereof, and make such reports in relation thereto to the Controller as may be required by ordinance direct."

There are two clauses in this section, which, it is alleged, are violated by the ordinance of Councils—one in keeping and the other as to paying out the moneys. We cannot see that the ordinance is inconsistent with the provisions of the act, as we propose to take the money out of his custody, but merely designates where it shall be kept by him. As the banks designated are depositories of the fiscal and usual customary mode of keeping money is to deposit it in such banks, we think there can be no nothing unreasonable in requiring a public officer so to keep the public funds. As regards the mode in which the city has claimed since the time of its incorporation. Nor does it seem to be any serious objection to the provision of the ordinance as to the manner in which the money is to be drawn from the banks. The act provides that it shall be drawn from the treasury upon the warrant of the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller. The is a precautionary measure, and is not superceded by the ordinance, which simply provides a further safeguard in requiring that it be drawn from the banks upon the checks of the Treasurer countersigned by the Controller.

A sidelight from any general power which the corporation may have to thus protect its funds, we think the authority is fully conferred by the consolidation act itself. The twenty-fourth section, referring to the power of Councils, declares that "Councils shall have the control and management of the finances and of all property, real or personal, belonging to the corporation," and in the twenty-ninth section, which provides for the collection of the funds, it declares that it is further provided "that the sums described in this act, or may be properly by an ordinance of Councils not inconsistent with this act, and which are not inconsistent with the nature of their respective offices."

But to the first mentioned clause, in connection that it con'ers legislative powers only, and merely gives to Councils authority to define the objects for which the public moneys may be expended. But surely the words of that clause have a broader meaning. "Finances" is defined as "the income of a treasury, or accruing to it," and the words "control and manage" certainly authorize the power to direct disburse.

The twenty-ninth section was not referred to in the opinion submitted to you by Mr. Cochran. Under it Councils would set that it is the power to impose on the officer of the city duties inconsistent with the provisions of the act of Assembly, or incompatible with the officer. We think we have already shown that the duties imposed upon the Treasurer by the ordinance are not inconsistent with the provisions of the act of Assembly, and they are certainly not incompatible with the nature of the office.

But there are other acts of Assembly, not referred to in the opinion, that bear upon this question. The twenty-first section of the act of April 6, 1830, which is a supplement to the act of April 3, 1820, is as follows: "That all laws and ordinances relating to the city of Pittsburgh, and in force at the time of the passage of the aforesaid act of April 6, 1830, and which have not been subsequently repealed or supplied, are hereby declared to be and remain in full force and applicable to said city as consolidated by said act.

As the act of April 6, 1867, was entitled "a further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, extending its boundaries, enlarging its corporate powers and performing a municipal organization," &c., we think the twenty-first section of the act of April 3, 1830, was not intended to be repealed to avoid all questions as to the effect of the act of April 6, 1867, and the joint resolution of April 15, 1868, its provisions, it was thought that it might be conversed as supplying a deficiency in the law relating to the city, and the intention of the act of 1868 was to explicitly declare that the provisions of those acts which have not been repealed, and which have been omitted in the act of 1867, should be and remain in full force. The effect of this is to require that all the acts of Assembly, from the act incorporating the borough of Pittsburgh to the present time, must be regarded as one system, and be construed together.

We find, then, an act approved May 18, 1867, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the city of Pittsburgh," in the third section of which it is provided that the Treasurer shall give bond, and shall take an oath "honestly to keep and account for all public moneys and property committed to his care;" and further, "the said Treasurer shall keep the public moneys in such place and manner as the Councils shall direct, and shall verify his cash account at least once every month to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee of Councils."

This last provision has never been repealed nor supplied, and is inerefore in full force. If then, there was any doubt as to the power of Councils under the act of 1867, there can be none under the act of 1867, and we think the power of Councils is clearly within their power, and that Mr. Cochran should comply with its provisions.

We have not attempted to present a full argument of the question, but have endeavored to give the main points upon which our opinion is founded. As our opinion is different from that given to Mr. Cochran, and rather as a matter of law we presume it can only be settled by a resort to the courts. We saw Mr. Cochran and his counsel, and they expressed their willingness to have it submitted to court in such manner as to procure a decision of the matter, and we recommend that this course be pursued, and that you authorize the City Attorney to agree with Mr. Cochran's counsel for the submission of the question to court upon a case stated, or in such other manner as may appear most suitable to obtain a speedy decision.

J. S. SLAGLE, City Attorney.
A. M. BROWN,
E. P. JONES.

The report was accepted and approved.

Mr. McAuley offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the city Attorney is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into an agreement with Mr. Cochran for the purpose of submitting to the courts the question of the validity of the ordinance passed February 7, 1870, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city," respectfully report that they have carefully examined the opinion of his counsel, upon which his action is based, and all acts of Assembly relating to the matter, and are clearly of the opinion that the ordinance of Councils does not in any manner contravene the previous act of Assembly; and that the ordinance is legal and binding upon Mr. Cochran as an officer of this city.

The bond of Ira B. McVay & Co., laid over at a former meeting, was taken up and accepted.

A motion recommending that the bond of the city Treasurer be increased to $500,000, was, on motion, laid on the table.

The Treasurer submitted a statement of lost taxes for 1868, which, on motion, was referred to the Controller for examination, to report at the next meeting of the committee. The amount is $11 047 77.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. McAuley, was adopted:

Resolved, That City Attorney be, and he is hereby authorized to waive, by agreement in writing, all right of exception, appeal or writ of error in any case suit which may be pending between the city and A. J. Cochrane, City Treasurer, provided said A. J. Cochrane waive the Statute of Limitations.

The committee then adjourned.

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